The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 356 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED...... 1 6 0 }

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Re-Appearance of Mr. T. C. KING. Second Appearance of Signor DUVALLI. Every Evening Messrs. [illegible] and W. Ellerton. On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 25, Will be Performed Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.

Hamlet ... Mr. T. C. King. [illegible] ... Mr. [illegible]. Gertrude ... Mrs. Barber.

After which the Renowned Signor DUVALLI will make his Astounding Ascent and Descent. To conclude with the Laughable Farce of THE "BENICIA BOY" OR, B. B.

Mr Benjamin Bobbin ... Mr. W. Ellerton.

Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at [illegible] o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 8s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS. OPEN THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

With a great variety of Entertainments, comprising—Mr. HULINE and his Son JAMES, the celebrated Pantomimists; Mr. ROBERT FRAZER, the Popular Buffo Singer; Mr. HARTZ, the Wizard of the World; Miss F. HENRI, the Admired Soprano; Mdlle. MARTINEZ, the fascinating Danseuse. Continued success of Mr. J. C. FOSTER, in his Transformation Song, "The Lost Child." Concluding with a Grand Display of FIREWORKS at 10 o'clock, by E. Kirby. A Variety of Novelties in Preparation. Open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission to Gardens, 6d. [illegible] Promenade free.

MADAME ERNESTINA'S READINGS.

Madame ERNESTINA has the honour to announce that her next Reading will take place at 8 p.m., on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, 28th instant, at the Rotundo. Entrance under the Clock. The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR will preside. On this occasion she will produce, for the first time, "The thrilling Charge of the Light Brigade," by Sir Francis Doyle, Bart., kindly presented to Mme. Ernestina; as also that of the Poet Laureate, Tennyson, by particular request. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; Unreserved, 1s.; Family Ticket, admitting five, 10s. To be had of the Music and Booksellers, or from Mr. O'BRIEN, 5, Lower Abbey-street.

POETIC READINGS. MADAME ERNESTINA is about to Form READING CLASSES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, At her ROOMS, 4, SANDWITH-STREET. The series will commence on SATURDAY, the 30th day of JUNE, and extend over July. References permitted to eminent Ecclesiastics and Members of the Bar. All the necessary information can be obtained from Mr. W. CURRY, 9, Upper Sackville-street, and Mr. C. L. O'BRIEN, 5, Lower Abbey-street.

MRS. THEOBALD'S SECOND VISIT TO DUBLIN. This talented and popular Lecturer will deliver TWO LECTURES IN THE METROPOLITAN HALL, On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS Next, 28th and 29th inst., under the auspices of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society. Chair to be taken each evening at Seven o'clock. Members of the society to wear their badges. Admission by tickets. Reserved seats, 1s.; Body of the Hall, 6d.; Galleries, 3d. Tickets may be had at the Booksellers, Messrs. Robertson, Grafton-street and Sackville-street; Curson, Grafton-street; Bowes & Co., Stephen's-green West; Hunt & Co., Westmoreland-street; Eraco, Henry-street; J. Edmundson & Co., Capel-street; at the Depot of the Society, 35, Middle Abbey-street, and at the door. (By order) R. HUNT, Secretary.

ROTUNDO GARDENS. SAYERS AND HEENAN. TWO EXHIBITIONS. This Day (MONDAY), June 25th, from Two to Four and from Eight to Half-past Nine o'clock p.m. Entrance—One Shilling each Exhibition. Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.

The Two Champions of the Old and New World will have the honour of exhibiting their skill before a Dublin audience on Monday next, precisely as they appeared at Farnborough (excepting the blows, which in this case cannot be objected to, even by the ladies), on the 17th day of April last, before Five Thousand Persons, who paid three guineas a head. The magnificent Champions' Belts will be exhibited by Sayers and Heenan at each representation. The most accomplished Acrobats known to civilisation will, upon this renowned occasion, display unparalleled Feats of Equilibrium, Strength, Agility, Manoeuvring, &c., creating and enacting Classical Science, Scientific Transformations, and Pictures of Grouping heretofore unknown to all former competitors. The Band will commence at Two and Eight o'clock. Admission to all, One Shilling. N.B.—Sayers and Heenan will leave Dublin for Belfast on Tuesday morning, positively.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. GREAT HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION on WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE, 1860.

Plants and Flowers will be received on TUESDAY, 26th, up to One o'clock p.m., and will be staged from Six o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, the 27th instant. Breakfast to the Gardeners at Ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Judges will examine the specimens from Ten to One o'clock, during which time no other person will be admitted into the Hall. His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has signified his intention of being present. The Public will be admitted at Two o'clock, at the following charges:—Two Shillings for Adults; Children, Half-price. Or by Family Tickets to admit Four, which must be purchased the day previous, between One and Four o'clock, Six Shillings. In the Evening, at Eight o'clock, when the Hall will be brilliantly lighted with gas, Admission 1s.; Children, 6d. Thursday, 28th, at Twelve o'clock, sale of Plants and Flowers. Military Bands will perform both Day and Evening.

THE VISITER'S HOME, DUBLIN. Nos. 10 and 11, YORK-STREET, (Off Stephen's-green.) A Commercial and Family Private Hotel, and first-class Boarding Establishment. ESTABLISHED SINCE 1855. RECENTLY ENLARGED. The quiet of home, cleanliness, and regularity, combined with quality and economy, are the characteristics of its management. There are separate sitting rooms, with a piano, also a smoke room. Observe—Entrance No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows. MARK BALLARD, Proprietor. N.B.—A Table d'Hote at 2 and a quarter past 5 o'clock.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT. Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East. GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE, APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. The distribution of prizes to the students of the Government School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts will take place on *Monday Evening, June 25th, at half-past Eight o'clock precisely.* His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present. A limited number of tickets of admission may be obtained on application at the Museum, by ladies and gentlemen wishing to attend. Gentlemen who have received cards of invitation may introduce a lady. All students to whom prizes and certificates have been awarded are requested to be in attendance at Eight o'clock. (By order), GEORGE PERRY, Clerk to the Museum. Museum of Irish Industry, June 21st, 1860.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET, Mountjoy-Square. Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.

TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS. Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen from six a.m. to ten p.m. CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

From six a.m. to ten a.m.	2s. 0d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m.	2s. 0d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m.	1s. 6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family.) From six to ten a.m. and from six to ten p.m.	10s. 0d.
Russian Vapour Chamber. Without Medication	2s. 6d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs	3s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, simple	1s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated	2s. 0d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad. Spa-water Bath	3s. 0d.

Artificial Chalybeate, Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Droitwich, Baregas and Harrowgate Baths, Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c., From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Hip, Sitz and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c. No extra charge is made for these accessories, subsequent to the use of the former Baths. A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager. HUGH GILLIS.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 62, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.) Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Domestic class at the Peter-street School of Medicine. Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11. Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. The Direct, Shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steamships, Connaught, Prince Albert, Golden Fleece, together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster (now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, BOSTON, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails and taking passengers and cargo at through rates, as under:—CONNAUGHT, for New York, direct, TUESDAY, JUNE 26. Through Fares, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 15s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, 1st Class, £22; 2nd, £20 10s.; 3rd, £15 15s.; Steerage, £7 7s. Children, under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin to New York—40s. per ton and 5 per cent. For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS PAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin. 37 and 38, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THIS DAY. THE BIRD'S NEST AT KINGSTOWN. The Friends of this Institution are kindly reminded of THE BAZAAR AT SALT HILL GARDENS, MONKSTOWN, This Day (MONDAY), the 25th of JUNE. To assist in carrying it on, Contributions of money, work, toys, flowers, &c., will be gratefully received by the following Ladies:—Mrs. Stewart, Gortlettragh, Monkstown. Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace. Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown. Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North. Miss Poole, 3, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place. Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North. Miss Lynch, 17, Waterloo-road. Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place, Monkstown. Miss Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street. A Military Band will attend. [illegible] Admission in the Evening, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

Public Notices.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. HIBERNIAN AUXILIARY. The Annual Meeting will be held (D.V.) on next MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25th, in the METROPOLITAN HALL. Chair to be taken at half-past Six o'clock, by the President of the Conference. When the Meeting will be addressed by the Rev. J. Scott, of London, the Revs. G. [illegible], of [illegible], the Rev. J. [illegible], Secretary of the British Conference; the Rev. J. Ayliffe, Missionary from South Africa; and the Rev. William Arthur, M.A. A collection will be made during the Meeting, in aid of the funds of the Auxiliary.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING, METROPOLITAN HALL. THE USUAL MEETING FOR UNITED PRAYER Will (the Lord willing) be held On TUESDAY next, JUNE 26th, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock, to which all classes are invited. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY. NORTH WALES. Excursion Tickets will be issued at the Company's Office, Kingstown Pier, on and after JUNE 1st, 1860, until further notice, to Bangor and Conway, available for one calendar month. FARES FOR THE DOUBLE JOURNEY.

From	To Bangor. 1st Class.	To Bangor. 2nd Class.	To Conway. 1st Class.	To Conway. 2nd Class.
Kingstown Pier	28s. 6d.	[illegible]	31s. 6d.	17s. 6d.

The Tickets are available [illegible] (By order) Chester, May, 1860.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS, 17, WESTLAND-ROW. J. and T. HAYES beg respectfully to intimate that they have completed their Machinery for the Manufacture of Mineral Waters and Aerated Beverages, of most superior quality, which they are prepared to supply to Vendors on extremely favourable terms.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND). NOTICE—TENDERS FOR BOGWOOD. The Commissioners of Public Works will receive, on 2nd of July next, Sealed Tenders for the supply of about 60 tons of Bogwood, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered up to 30th June, 1861, inclusive, to the various Government Offices in the Dublin district; a list of which will be furnished on application at this office. The Commissioners will not necessarily accept the lowest tender. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Bogwood," and addressed to me. (By order) EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary. Office of Public Works, Custom-house, Dublin, 21st June, 1860.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE SUMMER EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD On THURSDAY NEXT, AT SALTHILL. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of being present. GATES open to the Public at TWO o'clock; to holders of *Members' Tickets* and the *Press* at half-past ONE o'clock. Tickets 1s. 6d. each; to be had on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at the Society's Rooms, 28, Westland-Row, and at Mr. Barnes' Nursery, Monkstown, between the hours of TEN and SIX o'clock; and on the Day of the Exhibition, at the Gates only, Price Two Shillings & Sixpence. Children's Tickets, One Shilling. AMBROSE BALFE, Assistant-Secretary. Council Rooms, 28, Westland-row.

FOREIGN OFFICE PASSPORTS. Persons about to travel on the Continent can obtain Foreign Office Passports on application to Lucius H. Deering, agent, at No. 52, Dame-street, Dublin, between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and four o'clock, p.m.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY. THE BIRD'S NEST AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN. TRUSTEES. J. SMYLY, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North. J. KINCAID, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.

Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. George Wale (youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest." This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object. After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the little children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Play Ground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work. The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. George Wale with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting, as it will, of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. Wale—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose early removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland. This Appeal is therefore now sent forth with an additional claim upon the sympathy of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. Whately, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. George Wale. Subscriptions will be gratefully received by—Mrs. Stewart, Gortlettragh, Monkstown. Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace, Monkstown. Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown. Mrs. Swan Merville, Kingstown. Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North. Miss Poole, 3, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place. Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North. Miss Lynch, 17, Waterloo-road. Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place. Mrs. Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.

Contributions already received:—

	£	s.	d.
His Grace the Lord Primate	25	0	0
T. M. Gresham, Esq.	20	0	0
Espine Batty, Esq.	20	0	0
Josiah Smyly, Esq., M.D.	20	0	0
Lord Longford	10	0	0
Lord De Vesci	10	0	0
Lord Farnham	10	0	0
Lord Clermont	1	0	0
John Murphy, Esq.	10	0	0
Wm. Crewdson, Esq.	10	0	0
Viscount and Viscountess Gough	7	0	0
Countess of Rosse	5	0	0
Alderman Atkinson	5	0	0
Miss Arbuthnott	5	0	0
John Robinson, Esq.	5	0	0
William Brooke, Esq., M.C.	3	0	0
Lady Campbell	2	10	0
Dowager Lady Dunally	2	0	0
Lieut.-General Sir J. Eustace	1	0	0
Rev. William Marrable	1	0	0
Richard Courtney, Esq.	1	0	0
John Litton, Esq.	1	0	0
H. H. Woods, Esq.	1	0	0

TO CAR-OWNERS, DAIRYMEN, &c.—To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, carhouse, &c., on Stoney-road, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 53 years. Mrs. Tierney, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to G. HARTE, Solicitor, 19, Lower Gloucester-street.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism. CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 93, Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

Music.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SON respectfully direct attention to the unrivalled excellence of their present stock of PIANOS, which they have carefully selected from the Factories of COLLARD, ERARD, KIRKMAN, BROADWOOD, CADBY, HOPKINSON, &c., and which they offer for Sale, Hire, or Exchange, on the lowest possible terms. M. GUNN and SON, assisted by first-rate London Workmen, continue to Tune and Repair Pianos in the best possible manner, as usual. PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS, 15, WESTLAND-ROW.

PIANOFORTES. OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE OR HIRE On most moderate terms. HARMONIUMS From Six to Sixty Guineas. Old Instruments taken in exchange. PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, BRAY, &c., SPECIAL LIST.

No. 1—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, commanding view of the sea, containing 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., very commodious basement, coachhouse, stable, well-stocked fruit and vegetable gardens.

No. 2—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, having fine sea views, containing 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., very convenient basement, coachhouse, and stable, &c.

No. 3—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, standing on about 2 acres of beautifully-planted pleasure grounds, containing 2 reception-rooms, 5 bedrooms, servants' ditto, good basement, coachhouse, and stable.

No. 4—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, standing in a sheltered situation, having view of sea, contains 2 reception-rooms, 3 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., and convenient basement.

No. 5—DETACHED RESIDENCE, FURNISHED, situated in a private avenue, within 3 minutes' walk of railway and baths, contains 2 reception-rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., good basement, coachhouse, and stable.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11—All standing in first-class Terraces, and enjoying uninterrupted views of the Bay, and surrounding scenery, containing 2 reception-rooms, and from 3 to 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., coachhouses and stables, &c.

Nos. 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18—UNFURNISHED HOUSES, situated at Monkstown, will be Let with or without fine for any term agreed upon, and contain 2 reception-rooms, 3 or 4 bedrooms, 2 servants' ditto, W. C., commodious basements, &c. All command uninterrupted views of the sea, and are near the railway and baths. A large number of Houses on the Books, at Sandycove, Dalkey, Killiney, &c. For terms and orders to view, apply to ALEXANDER DOWNS, AGENT TO THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, POST OFFICE, MONKSTOWN. N.B.—Applications by letter will please state the reference number.

COUNTY DUBLIN—TO BE LET for the season furnished, or by the year furnished or unfurnished, Jamestown House, Garden and Offices, with gate lodge, &c., situated within a short distance of Carrickmines Station, on the Bray and Wicklow Railway, six miles from Dublin, and four from Kingstown. This commodious and comfortable residence is placed in a handsomely wooded demesne, commanding splendid views of the sea and mountains, and has every accommodation suitable for a gentleman's family. Several conveyances pass the gate daily, to and from Dublin. For terms and tickets to view the place, apply to H. MARMION, House and Land Agent, 8, Westmoreland-street.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD At 10, WINDSOR-TERRACE. Mrs. Bridges, having taken the above new and commodious house has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished, is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station. It commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 10, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

BOARD AND LODGING.—A respectable Young Man can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a private house, within three minutes' walk of the G. P. O.—terms moderate. Address "F. E." IRISH TIMES Office.

Legal Notices.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Duffey, Owner and Petitioner; Continued in the names of Alexander Boyle, and Robert Orr, Trustees and Executors of the said John Duffey, deceased.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of JULY, 1860, at Noon, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, the Dwellinghouse, Outhouses, and Offices of Cyprus Grove, with the Gardens and Fields thereunto belonging, containing 44a. 0r. 20p., statute measure, held in fee-farm, situate near Templeogue, in the barony of Uppercross, and County of Dublin, subject to the yearly rent of £119 11s. 4d., and £3 0s. 10d. tithe rent-charge. Dated this 7th day of June, 1860. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

The Mansion House and Demesne of Cyprus Grove is situate adjoining the village of Templeogue, on a beautiful bend of the river Dodder, and four statute miles from the Castle of Dublin, with a commanding view of the Dublin Mountains, and has long been a favourite residence of the aristocracy. It is in the immediate neighbourhood of the demesnes of Fortfield, Bushy Park, and Kimmage, and in the centre of a highly improved and cultivated district. The House is commodious and in good order, being a substantial building, of three storeys, over the cellarage. The principal hall consists of an entrance hall and back hall, breakfast and dining parlours and drawingroom, opening into a conservatory, with eleven principal bedrooms over, with dressingrooms and several convenient closets, and all modern conveniences. The Out-offices consist of coach-houses, stabling for seven horses, laundry and mangle room, and house for male servants, enclosed in lock-up yard. The Gardens occupy upwards of two statute acres, surrounded by a capital brick wall, covered with fruit. There are two ranges of peach-houses, besides two graperies and conservatory, having an extent of upwards of 160 feet of glass. The Land is of superior quality, divided into convenient fields, with back entrance, with lodge leading to them from the high road. The farm-yard, which is approached by the back entrance, comprises a good house for a steward or gardener, with cow house, piggery, and poultry house. The Mansion House is approached through an entrance gate with lodge, opening into a handsome lawn, beautifully planted with rare and valuable trees, including some magnificent beech trees, acacias, and magnolias, also a platanus tree, cork tree, tulip tree, evergreen oak, and some very fine old walnut trees, chiefly planted by Lord Jocelyn. Proposals for Sale will be received up to the 25th day of June, instant, by the Solicitors having the carriage of the proceedings, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval. For rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court; or to Messrs. GODDARD, 17, North Great George's-street; JOHN T. O'DOWDA, Esq., 95, Middle Abbey-street; or to MARTIN and CARTAN, Solicitors having carriage of proceedings, 45, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.

The Rev. John Grey Porter, Plaintiff; George Waller Vesey and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree in this cause, bearing date 8th July, 1857, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of July, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, city of Dublin, set up and sell to the highest bidder—

Lot 1—All that and those that Dwellinghouse, Garden, and Offices thereunto belonging, together with the field or plot of ground adjoining thereto, containing in the whole 2a. 2r. 20p., together with that Roadway or Avenue, containing 26 perches or thereabouts, being part of the Lands of Stooterstown, situate in the Barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin, now known as Chesterfield House and Derker House.

Lot 2—Two several Mortgages, bearing date respectively the 8th day of April and 14th day of April, 1840, and made between Robert Gun Cunningham of the 1st part, Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham of the 2nd part, and the Rev. George Vesey, D.D., of the 3rd part, whereby the Estate for life of said Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham, expectant on his surviving his father, said Robert Gun Cunningham, in the Estates known as the Mount Kennedy and Foulkes Estates, County Wicklow, was conveyed to said Rev. George Vesey to secure the principal sums of £5,000 and £3,000 respectively, with interest thereon at six pounds per cent., together with the principal sum thereby secured, and an arrear of interest thereon, and also the benefit of the several covenants for payment thereof by said Robert Gun Cunningham and Robert George Archibald Hamilton Gun Cunningham respectively, and which several sums are further secured by two several bonds of said Robert Gun Cunningham of equal date, on which two several judgments were obtained by the said Rev. George Vesey, D.D., in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Ireland, against Robert Gun Cunningham, as of Easter Term of 1840, together with the benefit of the proceedings in the Chancery cause of George Waller Vesey against Robert Gun Cunningham and others, by virtue whereof the annual sum of £375 is at present payable by the receiver in the said cause on account of said principal sums and interest, and also the principal sum of £500 sterling and interest thereon at the like rate, secured by the covenant of said Robert Gun Cunningham, the elder, bearing date the 27th October, 1840, and endorsed on said indenture. Copies of said several indentures may be seen previous to the Sale at the Office of the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Lot 3—Policy of Assurance No. 15,988, bearing date 4th June, 1816, effected by Reverend George Vesey, deceased, on the life of said Robert Gun Cunningham with the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, for the sum of £5,000, late Irish currency, on which the annual premium of £125 13s. 10d. is now payable, age admitted by said policy to be twenty-six years at the date thereof.

Lot 4—Policy of Assurance No. 3,375, bearing date 5th July, 1831, on the life of said Robert Gun Cunningham, effected by said Rev. George Vesey, with the British Commercial Assurance Company, for the sum of £1,000 sterling, whereon the annual premium of £[illegible] is now payable, said Robert Gun Cunningham was by said policy admitted to be in his [illegible] year at the date thereof.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1860. W. BROOKE.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Mr. JOHN COLLUM, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 40, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND). GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

In the matter of the Estate of Sir James Dombrain, John Ross Mahon, and John Casement, trustees of the Will of Thomas Popham Luscombe, deceased, Owners and Petitioners.

THE Court having ordered a Sale of the Mansion-house and Demesne Lands of Killester, situate in the barony of Coolock and County of Dublin, held under lease, dated the 26th day of June, 1794, for a term of 91 years, from the 1st day of May, 1794, other part of said lands of Killester, containing 8a. 2r. 11p. plantation measure, held under lease dated 24th December, 1796, for 82 years, from 29th September, 1798, and a further term of 14 years, from 1st May, 1781, under lease, dated 29th June, 1794; another part of said lands of Killester, containing 8a. 2r. 22p. statute measure, held under agreement, dated 13th September, 1845, for 40 years, from 25th March, 1845; another part of said lands of Killester, containing 20a. 0r. 4p. statute measure, held under lease, dated 26th October, 1778, for 3 lives or 71 years, from 29th September, 1778, with covenant for renewal; another part of said lands of Killester, containing 1a. 0r. 18p. statute measure, held in fee; part of the lands of Clontarf, with the Dwellinghouse thereon, situate in Castle-avenue, and barony and county aforesaid, held under lease, dated 5th January, 1818, for 75 years, from 29th September, 1817; the plot of ground, with the houses Nos. 6 and 7, in Upper Fitzwilliam-street, in the City of Dublin, held under lease, dated 8th December, 1819, for 122 years, from 29th September, 1819; the plot of ground, and houses Nos. 4 and 5, in Upper Fitzwilliam-street, held under lease, dated 22nd June, 1819, for 122 years, from 29th September, 1818; the plot of ground and houses Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, Warrington-place, and 27 and 28, Power's-court, in the City of Dublin, held under lease, dated 20th May, 1818, for 120 years, from 25th March, 1818; and the plot of ground in Talbot-street and Talbot-place, on part of which the houses No. 57, Talbot-street, and 15 and 16, Talbot-place, stand, situate in the City of Dublin, held under lease dated 18th March, 1841, for 999 years, from 29th September, 1840: All parties objecting to such sale of the said lands are hereby required to take notice of such order. And all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records. Dated this 20th day of June, 1860. H. FAWCETT, Chief Clerk. HENRY OLDHAM, Solicitor, having carriage of proceedings, 42, Fleet-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT. DALKEY, COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of Hugh Murray, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 6th day of JULY, 1860, at noon, in one Lot, the Houses and Premises known as Nos. 3 and 4, Ulverton-terrace, Ulverton-road, Dalkey, County of Dublin; also a small Plot of Building Ground, suitable for two houses adjoining—all producing a Rental of £95, including value of unlet premises, from which is to be deducted the head rent of £13 15s. Dated this 4th day of June, 1860. E. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS. These Premises are situate on the sea side of the New Road leading from Dalkey to Bullock and Kingstown, within five minutes' walk of the Dalkey Railway Station, and command extensive views of Kingstown, the Dublin Mountains, and the beautiful country lying between them and Killiney-hill, and also of the Hill of Howth and the Bay of Dublin. The houses are commodious, well built, and contain seven apartments each, with Gardens in front and rear. The tenants are solvent and respectable. For Rentals and particulars apply at the Office of the said Court; to the Owner, at No. 1, Rossville-avenue, Dalkey; or to PATRICK WARD, Solicitor, having carriage of the Sale, 56, Dame-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. COUNTY TIPPERARY.

In the matter of the Estate of The Rev. Hugh Crawford, and Letitia Despard, Owners and Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, 1860, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, in his Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, in Three Lots, the undermentioned Lands and Premises, held in fee-farm, situate in the Barony of Slievardagh, and County of Tipperary, as specified in printed rental and particulars in this matter—

No. of Lot.	Denominations.	Quantity of Land, Stat. Mea. A. R. P.	Head Rent. £ s. d.	Nett Rent; Annual Value
1	Part of Ballyvadlea	216 0 0	18 9 3	£219 11s. 10d. present nett rent
2	Part of Killaghy, known as part of the Town of Mullinahone,	6 1 11	0 0 0	£45 6s. 8d. present nett rent
3	Killaghy, Castle Demesne, and House Quarter,	320 2 36	0 0 0	£360 2s. 5d. Estimated an. value.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1860. E. DENNY URLIN, Examiner. ROBERT MEASE, Solicitor.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS. All the Lands are within five miles of Callan, eleven of Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel, and thirteen miles of Kilkenny, and are held under an agreement for a Fee-farm grant, at a rent of £18 9s. 3d. Lot 1 will be sold subject to this rent in exoneration of Lots 2 and 3.

Lot 1 is leased to tenants having all valuable interests, except 36a. 1r. 13p., of which the purchaser will be entitled to possession on the 1st day of November next, when there will be a considerable rise in the value of this Lot; the lands are of excellent quality, abound with game, and are in a good hunting country.

Lot 2—Forming part of the town of Mullinahone, is partly let on lease, and partly to tenants from year to year, at rents (amounting to little more than half the tenement valuation) which are paid with the greatest punctuality.

Lot 3—This Lot comprises the Castle and beautiful demesne of Killaghy; the Lands are of good quality, they abound with game, and are in a good hunting country. The Woods are beautiful and extensive; the timber on this lot was valued in 1857-58, at £1,417 11s. 3d. This lot is at present let on a lease which will expire on the 1st November, 1861, when the purchaser will be entitled to actual occupation of it, or to re-let it at probably a greatly increased rent. The estimated annual value of this lot, according to a special valuation ordered by the Court, is £360 2s. 5d.

For Rentals and further particulars, apply to the Landed Estates Court. ROBERT MEASE, Solicitor, having carriage of Sale, 3, [illegible]-street, Dublin. WILLIAM WALSH, Solicitor, 23, Lower Mount-street. Messrs. HARDY and TOWNSEND, 23, Dawson-street; and The Rev. WILLIAM ANDREWS, 9, John's-parade, Kilkenny. Mr. [illegible] Hearne, of Mullinahone, will show the Land.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1825. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—9, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., [illegible], Sir THOMAS DEANE, [illegible]. JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street. J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurances of every description on Approved Lives and undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety. Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1825, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,[illegible]l. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally increased. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE. On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium. Transfers from other Offices effected without expense. THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland. N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, Incorporated A.D. 1720. FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES. Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill. John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq., Governor. [illegible] Deputy-Governor. Bonamy Dobree, jun., Esq., Deputy-Governor. And Twenty-four Directors. Secretary—JOHN LAURENCE, Esq. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Actuary—PETER HARDY, Esq., F.R.S. This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its First Policy on the 7th June, 1721. Two-thirds or Sixty-six per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured. Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz.:—At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after the payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus. The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a Half secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits. The Corporation bears the whole Expenses of Management, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its Corporate Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance. All Policies are issued Free from Stamp Duty, or from charge of any description whatever beyond the Premium. The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation. Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-yearly. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Manager—THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq. Common Assurances, One Shilling and Sixpence per Cent. Hazardous Assurances, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent. Doubly Hazardous Assurances, Four Shillings and Sixpence per Cent. Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to J. J. STEPHENS & SON, 44, Dame-street; or J. T. HAMERTON, 61, Upper Sackville-street, Agents for Dublin.

INSURANCE. Loans obtained in connection with the above. Land, Loan, and Commission Agencies, undertaken and carried out with fidelity and despatch. Life Insurances, in an old and first-class office, negotiated on fair terms. Address "M. M.," IRISH TIMES Office, enclosing two postage stamps for replies.

HOME ASSURANCE.—Life Policies are generally loaded with conditions, inapplicable to the case of professional men and others, who effect assurances for the benefit of their families or creditors. Such persons are not likely to go beyond the limits of Europe, commit suicide, enter into military or naval service of a professional character, fall by duelling, or die by the hands of justice. The COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY ISSUE POLICIES without such conditions or restrictions, satisfied that they are unnecessary in the cases alluded to. The Colonial Company was founded in 1846, and its operations have been most successful at home and abroad. Profits were divided in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to assurances; next division 1864. The home rates of premium are moderate, for example:—

	Age 25.	Age 35.	Age 45
With profits	£2 1 0	£2 13 10	£3 14 2 per Cent.
Without profits	1 17 7	2 9 4	3 7 11 "

Rates for foreign climates moderate. Premiums received and claims settled abroad if wished. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, Resident Secretary. Dublin—45, Upper Sackville-street. Edinburgh—Head-office, 5, George-street. London—61, Lombard-street; Paris & Co., 10, St. James'-street, S.W. Glasgow—58, St. Vincent-street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £500,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS. To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.

IRELAND. The rapid growth of the business of this Company in Ireland, both as a Fire and Life Office, fully justifies the propriety of the establishment of Two Separate Branches for the conduct of its business: one for the Northern and the other for the Southern Division of Ireland.

NORTHERN BRANCH. No. 49, DAME-STREET. This Branch will include the whole of the Towns North of the Galway Line of Railway. The Business of this great Division is in a most flourishing condition; its Fire Insurance has extended with a celerity almost unprecedented, while its Life Premiums, from the peculiar advantages and undoubted Security presented, has had an equally rapid development. The Local Manager of this Branch is J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq.

SOUTHERN BRANCH. No. 45, DAME-STREET. This Branch will be formed by the Towns South of the Galway Line, including all the Towns on that Line of Railway. The progress of this important Branch has been of an equally flourishing and promising character. Taking only one example, that of Corn Mills, it is believed that in this as well as the Northern Branch, the ROYAL is effecting nearly, if not quite, the largest business in this description of Risk of any Company in Ireland; while, in the LIFE Department, it numbers amongst its assurers Noblemen and Gentlemen of the highest and most prominent position in the country. This Branch will be conducted by J. R. CURRY, Esq., Local Manager.

DUBLIN. As in the Branches named, so also in this great City, our success has been almost beyond example, and by the continuous exertions of our valuable representatives there, viz.:—J. R. CURRY, Esq., No. 45, Dame-street, and J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., No. 49, Dame-street, it is hoped that our career, in future, will be inferior to no Insurance Company, however long established in Ireland. It is confidently anticipated that the future progress of the "ROYAL" will be marked by the same features which have already raised it to the first rank among Insurance Establishments, viz.:—Its Abundant Resources—Its Consistent Facilities offered to Insurers, and its Liberality in the Settlement of all its Claims. PERCY M. DOVE, Manager, &c.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. With which are united the "ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICES— 345, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS. Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary. N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY. JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street. N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2. SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED. 1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858. 2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 5 Will. IV., Sess. 1835. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 46, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq. DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, Chairman. Lieut.-Col. H. B. HENDERSON, H.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow, Deputy Chairman. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 5, New square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Poultney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 43, Bryanstone-square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Cannon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College. CHARLES EDWARD THORNHILL, Esq., 16, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 46, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square. AUDITORS. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons. STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. SOLICITORS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street. BANKERS. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS, 1, Lombard-street, City. PHYSICIAN. F. M. ROGER, M.G., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square. SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 13, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark. This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by means of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds. Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents. AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin; WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 33, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens), A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Hall Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Auctions.

CLONTARF GREEN LANES. A charming Residence for Sale by Auction, in the Green-lanes, Clontarf, with suitable Offices, large Garden, and Thirteen Statute Acres of Land.

In the matter of the Trustees of Kohler.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in the Public Salerooms, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JUNE, 1860, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), that very desirable detached Residence, known as Mount Prospect, Clontarf. The house affords sufficient accommodation for a family of respectability. It contains Three Receptionrooms, Six Family Bedrooms, Three Servants' Apartments, with Water-closet, Kitchen, Dairy, Pantries and Storerooms; Three Coachhouses and Stabling for Six Horses; a Garden of half an acre, fully cropped and stocked—the whole standing on Thirteen Statute Acres of prime Land, nearly seven acres of which are laid down in grass, and constitute the Lawn; the remainder of the land is nicely divided into three paddocks under meadow. This very desirable property commands magnificent views of sea and mountains, and presents a very comfortable and complete residence, possession of which may be had on or after the 5th July next; and the Premises may be viewed (by the kind permission of the present Tenant) from Two to Four each week day. Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Trustees, Messrs. Brown and Wilson, 2, College-green; or JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO. Auctioneers.

SEWELL'S. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT SEWELL'S REPOSITORY, LOWER MOUNT-STREET, (Merrion square.) ON SATURDAY, 30th JUNE, 1860, The following Stud of WEIGHT-CARRYING HUNTERS, THOROUGH-BRED STOCK, HARNESS HORSES, HACKS, &c.:—

The following Horses the property of MICHAEL AYLMER, Esq., Courtown, Kilcock (without reserve):—

Lot 1—Valentine, chestnut colt, 2 years old, by The Marquis out of Red Rose.

Lot 2—The Arab Maid, aged, by Birdby, winner of several races.

Lot 3—Dart-while-your-Young, bay filly, 3 year old, by the Marquis, out of Circe.

Lot 4—The Chicken, chestnut horse, 8 years old, 15-3 hands high, by Tallyho, dam by Ishmael; has good action, would make a handsome charger, is a good fencer and fast.

Lot 5—Redwing, chestnut gelding, by Redwing, dam by Tear-a-way, winner of the Hunt Plate of £300 at Punchestown, 1859.

Lot 6—Kilcock, chestnut gelding, 5 years old, by Coranna, dam by Birdcatcher, well-known steeplechase horse and hunter, up to 14 stone.

Lot 7—Miss Rorke, grey mare, aged, a first-class huntress, up to 15 stone.

Lot 8—The Fox, chestnut gelding, aged, by Harkaway, superior hunter, up to 16 stone.

Lot 9—Kilnamora, chestnut mare, 6 years old, by Shawn Buidhe, dam by Fusilier, a first-rate huntress, up to 13 stone.

Lot 10—Arcturus, chestnut colt, 3 years old, brother to Buckstone.

Lot 11—Mallet, bay colt, 3 years old, by Mallet, rides well.

Lot 12—Actress, chestnut mare, by Frenzy or Slasher, a good huntress, stinted to Arsutha.

Lot 13—Chestnut Mare, about 15-2 hands high, a first-rate harness horse, and very fast.

Lot 14—Brood Mare, by Fusilier, with filly foal by Mallet, and served by The Chicken.

Lot 15—Brown Mare, aged, quiet in harness.

Hunting and Racing Saddles, Bridles, Horse Clothing, &c.

Annual Sale of Viscount NAAS', M.P., Stud of Hunters.

Lot 1—Fancy brown mare, 7 years old, up to 11 stone.

Lot 2—Corbally, bay mare, 5 years old, up to 11 stone.

Lot 3—Phantom, grey mare, 6 years old, up to 12 stone.

Lot 4—Sha uroek, bay gelding, 7 years old, by Slasher, dam by Bob Booty, up to 13 stone.

Lot 5—Flight, grey mare, 7 years old, up to 12 stone.

Lot 6—Kathleen, brown mare, 7 years old, by Rory O'More, up to 12 stone.

Lot 7—Sambo, black gelding, 7 years old, by Elvas, up to 14 stone.

Lot 8—The Major, black gelding, aged, up to 12 stone.

Lot 9—Amazon, 7 years old, up to 12 stone.

Lot 10—Molly, roan mare, 8 years old, by Slingo, up to 16 stone.

Lot 11—Royal, bay gelding, 8 years old, by King Arthur, up to 17 stone.

Lot 12—Ballinasloe, bay gelding, 5 years old, by Tom Steele, up to 15 stone.

Lot 13—Lady Bird, 7 years old: a perfect lady's horse.

The above Horses are all perfectly trained hunters, and are well known.

Stud of Hunters, the Property of Captain F. A. W. CARNEGY, 15th Hussars, who is leaving the Service.

Lot 1—Giblets, chestnut gelding, aged, by Slingo.

Lot 2—Phoenix, grey horse, 6 years old, by Arthur.

Lot 3—Discount, bay horse, 7 years old, by Harkaway.

Lot 4—Gamboge, chestnut horse, aged, by Shawn Buidhe.

Lot 5—Sailor, bay horse, 7 years old, by Jolly Tar.

Lot 6—Farmer, brown horse, 6 years old, by Crosby.

Lot 7—Cannon Ball, bay horse, aged, by Gaitimore or King Dan.

Lot 8—Mrs. T., brown mare, aged, by Navarino.

The above Horses are all first-class Hunters, up to weight.

Lots 1, 3, 5, 6, and 7 have been in harness.

The following Horses, the Property of R. STAPLES, Esq., Dunmore, Durrow.

Lot 1—Coolin, grey mare, 6 years old, about 15-2 hands high, by Young Harkaway, a good hunter and lady's horse.

Lot 2—The Duck, brown mare, aged, about 15-1 hands high, a perfect fencer and roadstress, and very fast.

Lot 3—Tortoise, bay mare, 8 years old, about 15-2 hands high, by Blackfoot, a superior huntress and roadstress.

The above three horses have been ridden by a lady, and are all good hunters.

The following Horses, the Property of a GENTLEMAN.

Lot 1—Chestnut Mare, aged, about 16-1 hands high, a capital huntress, and has carried a lady.

Lot 2—Bay Gelding, 6 years old, about 16 hands high, a good hunter, and has been ploughed and harrowed.

Hunters the Property of PATRICK NOLAN, Esq., Osberstown House, Naas.

Lot 1—Brown Gelding, 5 years old, about 15-3 hands high, by the Last of the Barons, up to 16 stone.

Lot 2—Brown Gelding, 5 years old, about 15-3 hands high, by the Last of the Barons, up to 16 stone.

Lot 3—Dark Grey Mare, 5 years old, about 16 hands high, by Thistledown, dam by Carlow, up to 14 stone.

Lot 4—Brown Mare, 5 years old, about 15-3 hands high, by the Last of the Barons, dam by Old Kilmoyler, up to 11 stone.

The above horses were hunted with the Kildare Hounds last season.

All the above horses will be on view the day preceding and morning of Sale, and may be examined by any Veterinary Surgeon up to 12 o'clock on the day of the Auction.

A number of Hunters and Harness Horses will be sold at the same time.

Education.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN. A lady who has had considerable experience wishes to form a class as above, in Blackrock. Parents and former pupils will be happy to bear testimony to the competency of the advertiser to impart a sound English education, French with a good accent, and music; also to the fidelity with which she performs all such she undertakes. Terms for two hours daily, Thirty Shillings per quarter. Instruction may also be had in Latin, Drawing, and Calisthenics at extra hours, and at equally reasonable terms. The class of pupils will be very select, and the number strictly limited to Twelve. Reference permitted to the Rev. F. H. Thomas, Blackrock. Address "L. M.," Messrs. Curry, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES. Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Terrace, Upper Leeson-street.

Publications.

HODGSON'S NEW SERIES OF NOVELS. FABIANS TOWER, by the author of Smugglers and Foresters. Price, 2s. PAULINE, OR BURIED ALIVE, by the author of Monte Christo, Price, 2s. London: THOMAS HODGSON, 44, Paternoster-row.

THE CHEAPEST PERIODICAL OF THE DAY. On 1st JULY, No. 1, PRICE EIGHTPENCE, DUFFY'S HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE, A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. Edited by M. HAVERTY, Esq., Author of "The History of Ireland."

CONTENTS OF No. 1. The O'Donnells in Exile, by John O'Donovan, Esq., LL.D.—The Man with the Black Eye, by William Carleton, Esq.—The Battle of Clontibret, by Celtica—Mrs. Anna Jameson.—The O'Byrnes of Wicklow, by E. P. MacCarthy, Esq.—A Dream of Glenfesk—The Legend of Inniscathy—The Waning of the Year—Glimpses D'Outre Mer.—Midsummer, by John Duggan, Esq.—Literary Notice.

PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS: JOHN O'DONOVAN, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A. WILLIAM CARLETON, Esq. REV. CHARLES P. MEEHAN. DANIEL MACCARTHY, Esq. THOMAS D'ARCY MAGEE, Esq. E. P. MACCARTHY, Esq. WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK, Esq., J.P. PROFESSOR KAVANAGH. ROBERT D. JOYCE, Esq.

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Yearly,	6s	6d	Yearly,	10s	0d
Half-Yearly,	3s	3d	Half-Yearly,	5s	0d
Quarterly,	1s	8d	Quarterly,	2s	6d

The *Proprietor*, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE. Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all. Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c. As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland. *Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to* ALBERT E. KNOX, SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES, 4, Lower Abbey-street; and 14, Sackville-place, Dublin.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—I beg to inform the Farmers of Ireland that I have just received another large Cargo, shipped ex Caroline, Messrs. Gibbs' import vessel, in Liverpool. The Manure is first-rate order, perfectly dry, and in bags sound and untorn. Early orders are requested. See Pamphlet, sent gratis, and free by post, on application, containing full and accurate directions for the use of this valuable Manure; as also Testimonials from some of the most experienced Agriculturists in Ireland, to whom it has given entire satisfaction. Genuine Peruvian Guano has rarely been known to fail, judiciously applied. A. PALMER, 6, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Stores—Arch No. 7, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Terminus, Amiens-street.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. have now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy FRENCH SILKS. Black Glaces, Ducapes and Gros Royal, Figured and Ornamented. Coloured Broches and Chene. Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques. Five, Seven, and Nine-flounced Robes. Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, considerably under the usual prices. FRENCH MUSLINS. Plain and Fancy Bareges and Cap, Chene and Broche in all widths. Lobes in all the new and fashionable colours. Mauve, Ombre, Magenta, Lanise, and Rose de The. Velvets and Satins, French Flowers, French Feathers. FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces, all the new fabrics for the season. Barege Anglais, Plain and Broche Grenadine. Mousseline de Soie, French Tissue Checks, &c., in great variety. These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands. THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES. Excellent Materials, Elegant Designs, and remarkable for Cheapness. COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, 93, GRAFTON-STREET, 42, 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

EXTENSIVE ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER NOVELTIES. E. OLDHAM AND SONS beg to announce the arrival of their complete Stock of New Goods, comprising every Novelty which has appeared in the French and British Markets for the present season. A Superb Stock of NEW MANTLES, The New Paris Shapes, in Black Silk, Cloth, &c. A Variety of NEW SHAWLS, Barege, Bookson, and Filled Long Shawls. NEW FRENCH SILKS, All Purchased under the advantages of the New Tariff. New Dress Textures, Mohairs, Grenadines, Hase Poplins, Barege Anglais, &c. New Printed Muslins, Organdies, Cambric Brilliants, Jaconets, New Parasols, Worked Collars, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, &c. They also wish to call special attention to their large Stock of Ladies' Outfitting, Steel Skirts, Corsets, New Morning Gowns, &c. Children's Dresses, Baby Linen, Worked Robes, Pelisses, &c. All selected with care, and marked Lowest Cash Prices. 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

EUPIONE. GREASE STAINS REMOVED, and Gloves and Silks Cleaned, without unpleasant smell, by using EUPIONE, a new fluid, which for this reason supersedes Benzine, and all other preparations hitherto employed for this purpose. SOLD WHOLESALE BY BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET; and may be had retail in bottles, 6d. and 1s. each, from all shopkeepers throughout the country.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION. To those about to be married. A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s. 100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards; 100 Gents' do. do.; 100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name; The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms. A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms. JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer, and Printer, 43, WILLIAM-STREET, Dublin.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c. &c. J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do. seven do. do.	10	0	0
Gold Genevas, best made, ten years engaged	7	0	0
Do. do. second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do. five years engaged	3	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	2	0	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	1	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer. In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c. Please note address. J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY. N.B.—Repairs executed with every care and attention. The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. WILLIAM WHYTE Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds. Every Article in Table Glass. A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemical Bottles. Army and Navy orders carefully attended to. Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch. Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with. Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialdere's Worm Powders, and Rackam's Distemper Balls. OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT. CHINA, GLASS, LAMP, OIL, AND CHANDELIER ESTABLISHMENT, 11 & 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY, DUBLIN. MRS. THOMAS, Widow and executrix of Mr. William Thomas, deceased, the late proprietor, begs to notify to the patrons of this establishment and the public generally, that the business will be carried on as usual, and with the same punctuality and strict attention as in her late husband's lifetime; and she respectfully solicits a continuance of that patronage her late husband and this establishment so long experienced. Moderateur Lamps of the newest designs. Military and Crested Goods in all and promptly executed. Boake's well-known Aerongiric Lamp. Drawingroom Chandeliers and Glass Lustres in great varieties. Dresden China Vases, Dessert Sets Pot Pourri Jars. Matchings in China and Glass executed with the greatest facility. India, Berlin, Cappo-de-Monti, and French China. An Assortment of Parian Figures and Vases. IN STOCK. A large supply of Glass and Earthenware suited for Hotels and other Public Establishments, and also for Private Families. Oils, Globes, Wicks, and Chimnies. FOR HIRE. Plated Goods, Cutlery, China, Glass, Candelabra, and other Lights, for Dinner Parties, Balls, &c.

SUPERIOR QUALITIES OF TEA. First-class Black Tea, 3s. 8d. per lb. This quality of Tea is frequently sold as the Best. Our Finest Black Tea 4s. COFFEE ROASTED DAILY. THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE, 30, HENRY-STREET, and 19, WEXFORD-STREET. GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO., TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR. To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland. Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature. There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by, at least, one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from G. OLDHAM AND CO., 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. Or from JOHN CASSELL AND CO., 80 FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

THOMAS CONOLLY respectfully begs to inform the Public and Families visiting the country during the Summer Months, that his Carts deliver Bread daily in the following places:—

BRAY,	KINGSTOWN,
BALLYBRACK,	SANDYCOVE,
DUNDRUM,	GLASTHULE,
SHANKHILL,	SALTHILL,
STILLORGAN,	BOOTERSTOWN,
KILLINEY,	BLACKROCK,
LOUGHLINSTOWN,	MERRION,
CABINTEELY,	WILLIAMSTOWN.
SHANGANAGH.	

BAKERY, 1 AND 2, CASTLE-STREET, DALKEY. May 4th, 1860.

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES, in the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO.'S MEDICAL HALL, 107, GRAFTON-STREET. An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver. Vinaigrettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases. Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain. Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs. The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumes,—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, &c. Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

POTATOES, MANGEL WURTZEL, COALS, SALT. SHAW'S STORES, TALBOT-STREET. 20 Sacks Best TABLE POTATOES (engaged), delivered in the City at 4s. 6d. per cwt. MANGEL WURTZEL, 1s. 6d. per cwt.; 3d. per cwt. reduction to any party taking 5 cwt. COALS. Gilbertis, Crosby, and Seaton Moor Coals, at Ship's Prices. Carriage, 1s. 6d. per Ton to any part of the City. SALT. Irish Salt, Coarse and Fine, Manufactured at Ringsend; English Salt, Rock and Agricultural Salt. Bags for the conveyance of Coals or Salt supplied free of hire. Deposit only required. SHAW'S STORES, TALBOT-STREET; OFFICE, 90, TALBOT-STREET.

Wants.

WANTS a Situation, in the North side of town, a sober, steady, active young man as Van Man or Light Porter, &c.; can get an excellent character from his present employer, who is leaving this.—Address "Gartan," IRISH TIMES Office, for ten days.

WANTS a Situation, in a respectable family, an active Young Girl, 20 years of age; she is a native of the County of Wicklow, where she has always resided; has lived as Kitchen-maid, Housemaid, and Dairymaid with respectable families in the county; can give satisfactory references for character, activity, and honesty.—Apply to M. CARR, Esq., Solicitor, 23, Stafford-street, Dublin.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK, ORTHOBOUGH SERVANT, where the second servant is kept, a respectable, steady, active woman, who understands her business well, pastry made up dishes and soups, &c., can produce most satisfactory discharges, and will be highly recommended by her late mistress, who resides in town, has no objection to the country.—Address, for "C. M.," at 60 Grafton-street, or 151, Great Britain-street, for the week, will be attended to.

Wanted.

WANTED, as Under Housemaid, a young person a Protestant, who has been already in this station, and fully understands the duties of it, and can wash and get up ladies' fine muslin in the neatest manner.—Apply any day this week, or next, to Miss Stevelson, 65, Baggot-street, at twelve o'clock.

Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1817. PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c., Accurately and Punctually prepared at BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL, 50, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, By duly qualified compounders. May, 1860.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 36, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS, IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE, Manufactured by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS, In great variety at HODGES AND SONS, 18, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY; Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS. THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM, OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb. In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters. N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment. J. J. KELLY, 2, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Messrs. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many attendant primary forms and symptoms of disease acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. Day's treatment of all disease resulting through excess or imprudence, comprising all stages of debility, impaired hearing or memory, trembling of the hands or limbs, involuntary blushing, unaccountable exhaustion, dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or loins, and all the many infirmities incident to youth and maturity, is acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for its wonderful and salutary effects; patients having been under their care for two or three days, entirely, by buoyancy of spirits, renewed energy, and absence of despondency. Messrs. Day have also given a great portion of their time to the study of [illegible] skin and other particular diseases requiring confidential treatment. Fee—Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure. Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address, 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS IS THE ALOPECIAN BALM. J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., NEW MEDICAL HALL, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET. Have much pleasure in informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally that they have succeeded, after considerable research, in discovering a most effectual remedy for Baldness. This Remedy has been already extensively made use of, and in no instance of its application has it been wanting. Unlike most remedies for the loss of hair, this preparation exercises no injurious influence whatever on the skin, which, on the contrary, it preserves free from Scurf and from every variety of cutaneous affections. Under the use of the ALOPECIAN BALM not only is the development of New Hair promoted but that already on the head is prevented from falling off, and rendered soft and glossy. In short the ALOPECIAN BALM is the most useful preparation, as a preventive of baldness, ever discovered. Prepared only by J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., *NEW MEDICAL HALL*, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	0	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and to wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform. Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. "Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. De Jongh's Oil is equal to remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far cheapest." Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c. "Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists. SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; DR. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, Mary-street.

LOYSELLS TEA AND COFFEE URNS, In Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, Bronze, &c. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Sole Agents for the Manufacturers. Beautiful new designs in Bronze, China, and Opal; Moderateur, Paraffin, and Belmontine Lamps; London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles; Dinner and Dessert Knives; Electro-plated Forks and Spoons; Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets; Electro-plated Cruets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Dish Covers, Side and Corner Dishes, Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases, &c.; Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in the newest designs; Drawingroom Grates, Fenders, and Fire-irons; and every other description of House-furnishing Ironmongery, at J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S Show Rooms. A large assortment of the best designs in Glass and Bronzed Gaseliers, Hall Lamps, Brackets, &c. J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Towns, Gentlemen's Mansions, &c. 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Agents for Milner and Son's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes.

WHILE MY READY-MADE DEPARTMENT IS fully supplied with GARMENTS of a superfine quality, I have also a large variety of excellent styles, at prices to suit the requirements of a very numerous class, who wish to economise, and get a neat, well-made article for little money.
MY SCOTCH TWEED TROUSERS,
All Wool, at 15s., will be found excellent value, while for Tourists, for the Sea side, or for Railway Travelling,
MY 50s. TWEED LOUNGE SUIT
Will be found both useful and economical.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
⁎ Three doors from Grafton-street.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO. Have just received a Case of the NEW STYLE PALETOT, from Messrs. H. J. and D. Nicoll, of London.
LIGHT, ELEGANT, and COMFORTABLE.
They are universally acknowledged as the most approved Garment yet introduced.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
WM. FRY & CO.
Have a very large assortment of all classes of MUSLIN and LACE CURTAINS, from 12s. 6d. to £6 6s. a pair.
WM. FRY & CO.,
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
extending to
34, 35, and 36, FLEET-STREET, and 11, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street),
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.
P. SHERIDAN particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s 1½d per yard; Union do., from 1s 5d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c.
Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width;
Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds;
Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.
P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.
P. SHERIDAN,
Agent for Ireland for the Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.
J. & J. COLMAN'S
MUSTARD
may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature.
26, CANNON-STREET,
LONDON.

"A SOLACE FOR THE CARES OF LIFE."
BRIAR ROOT PIPES—So Cool this hot weather!
Can be had at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S
(LATE HETHERINGTON'S)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

SUPERCARBONATED SODA WATER—
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

£1200 TO BE LENT, in One Sum, or in Sums of £400 each. Application to be made to HENRY G. HINSON, Solicitor, 77, Dame-street, Dublin, and New Ross.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND.

College Hall, Dublin, June 18, 1860.

Doctor ALFRED WILLIAM WHITTY, L.R.C.S.I., youngest son of the late Rev. JOHN WHITTY, D.D., Chancellor of Killaloe, having been duly examined for the Diploma in Medicine, and approved of, was on this day admitted as a Licentiate, and received authority to practise as a Physician.

WILLIAM EDW. STEELE, M.D.,
Fellow and Registrar.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the debate in the Corrig-Avenue Meeting, on Monday Evening, June 25, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Can J. Canifield, Esq., prove the Primitive Christians Roman Catholics?"

Chairman—Mr. M. Tracy.

Have the Roman Catholics the same faith and practice now as the primitive Christians had then?

How could the Primitive Christian clergy be Roman Catholic priests when no Christian clergymen was ordained "to offer sacrifice to God, and to celebrate masses, both for the living and for the dead," before the tenth century?—St. Liguori on the Council of Trent, p. 345.

Was not the power of forgiving sins a more modern invention than the power of offering sacrifice?—St. Liguori on the Council of Trent, p. 345.

Were not the Christian clergy married till Pope Gregory VII. forced them to depart from their wives in the eleventh century?—Dupin, vol. 2, p. 213. Dublin Edition.

Did not the doctors of Paris invent the form of the so-called sacrament of penance in the twelfth century?—St. Liguori on the Council of Trent, p. 239.

"The cross, the mitre, the dalmatida, the cope, which the Grand lamas wear on their journeys, or when they are performing some ceremony out of the Temple; the service with double choirs, the psalmody, the exorcisms, the censer suspended from five chains, and which you can open or close at pleasure; the benedictions given by the lamas by extending the right hand over the heads of the faithful; the chaplets, ecclesiastical celibacy, spiritual retirement, the worship of the saints, the fasts, the processions, the litanies, the holy water—all these are analogies between the Buddhists and ourselves."—Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China. By M. Huc, a Roman Catholic priest, vol. 2, p. 50.

Is not modern Romanism primitive paganism, and not Christianity?

Roman Catholic friends, come and hear—bring your Bibles—get Mr. Canifield to defend your cause; prove all things, and trust only in Christ.

DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.

WANTED, a Lady, to act as Matron and Superintendent of the Home connected with this mission. The position and duties being of a peculiar character, none need apply but persons of decided piety, intelligence, and missionary spirit.

Applications, whether personally or by letter, to be made to the Secretary of the Mission, St. Thomas' Church, Marlborough-street.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT,
26, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Chimneypieces, Tombs, Monuments, Altars, Tables, and all kinds of work executed in
IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE,
Manufactured by
WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA AND SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired

MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE, for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or driving other Machines.
This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland.
It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night, with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed.
All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. NEILL, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. R. MOONEY, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND,
54, DAWSON-STREET,
Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings.
SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES.
Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia regiments.

ATLAS FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
AND
40, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Capital—£1,200,000.
Notice is hereby given, that Renewal Payments on Fire Policies due on the 24th of June should be made on or before the 7th July, otherwise the Policies will become void.
Office Receipts are now ready for delivery.
Risks undertaken at moderate rates, and Policies promptly issued for the same.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
ASSURANCES on Lives effected with privacy and despatch, to the age of seventy-five years, and on the equitable system.
No Charge for Stamps on Policies.
Loans granted on the security of Policies of proportionate value, and an equitable sum allowed in the event of surrender.
A Liberal per Centage allowed to Solicitors and others who effect Assurances at this office.
⁎ A WELL-APPOINTED ENGINE and experienced Firemen always in readiness at the Company's Engine-house, in Moore-lane, rear of the office.
ABRAHAM W. STUDDERT, Agent,
Government Stock and Share Broker.
☞ Please observe No. 40.
Midsummer, 1860.

COUNTY DUBLIN.

SELECT SALE at MALHENY, situate about two miles from Lusk, three from Balbriggan, and close to the Man-of-war, of superior and Fashionable Household Furniture, including a complete Drawingroom Suite in solid Rosewood; two handsome Cabinet Bookcases; large Chimney Glass; Brussels Carpets, Curtains, &c.; a first-rate Patent Fireproof Safe; Force Pump; about three tons Coals. Also, the following Young Stock, Horses, and Farming Implements:—A promising three-year-old Heifer, forward in Calf; two-and-a-half-year old ditto, by Lord Talbot's Bull, Prizes; also a Calf; a well-bred two-year-old Short-horn Heifer; three young Bullocks and three Yearling Heifers; a well-bred Brood Mare; a two-year-old Colt, out of same by Harbinger; a Yearling Filly, by Crosby; a serviceable Draught Horse, and a Donkey; two Box Carts, Dray, Plough, Harrows, Field and Garden Rollers; Cart Harness, Pony Cart and Harness; Iron Triangle, Beam, Scales and Weights; Saddles, Carpenters' Bench, Grinding Stone, Ladders, Troughs, Dairy Utensils, large Meat Safe, &c. A choice collection of Greenhouse Plants, Flower Stands, Garden Tools, Wheelbarrows, Melon Frames, Oat Bin, Bee Hives, about two tons of prime Hay, and a quantity of old Building Materials; the whole of which

WILL be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th and 27th JUNE, 1860, At MALHENY,

By directions of the Proprietor, who has let the place, and going to reside in England.

The entire Modern Furniture and Household Effects are all of superior quality, supplied by one of the first houses in the Trade in Dublin, and deserve the special attention of the Gentry in the neighbourhood.

Sale to commence each day at Twelve o'clock sharp. On Tuesday the Outdoor Effects and Principal Furniture; on Wednesday the remainder of the Furniture.

Purchasers to pay the Auction Fees of 5 per cent.

For particulars, apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street; or to

CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer,
6, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.

President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.

Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.

Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.

The Committee beg to submit that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.

Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.
The DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY beg to direct special attention to their MANURES.
The Company manufacture the following Manures, which they guarantee of the best description:—
TURNIP MANURE, &c.

	Per ton.
Vitriolised Bone Manure for Turnips	£7 0 0
Urate for Mangels, Carrots, Cabbages, and Rape	7 0 0
Potato, Corn, and Grass Manure	7 0 0
Mineral Superphosphate of Lime	6 0 0
Blood Manure	6 0 0
Crushed Bones	7 0 0
Sulphuric Acid (Oil of Vitriol)	9 0 0

Delivered free to Railways and Canals in Dublin.
From seven cwt. to eight cwt. without farm-yard manure, or four cwt. with farm-yard manure, will be a sufficient dressing for an Irish acre.
Analyses and testimonials in favour of, and directions for mode of using these manures, may be had on application at the office, 20, Usher's-quay.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.S.L.D., Manager.
A reduction to large consumers.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
I most respectfully beg to inform Merchants and Traders, and in particular those who generally get their Printing and Lithographing executed in England and Scotland, that I am prepared to supply every description of Work in that line as cheap as any House in the Three Kingdoms, and in a style not to be surpassed. A little reflection will convince any person requiring Printing, Engraving, &c., that a House at the other side of the Channel, with but ordinary resources, having to pay as high wages to workmen as Houses in this country, besides defraying the expenses of travellers, cannot execute work on more advantageous terms than a respectable House in Ireland; yet those parties succeed by clever representations in securing a vast amount of Orders in Dublin, and throughout Ireland, thereby depriving the Printers of their legitimate rights; and when the cash goes out of the country, the Merchant or Trader who imports work in that line prevents himself or any other citizen of ever receiving a return of it.
ARTHUR MARLOW,
Engraver, Lithographer, Letterpress, and Copperplate Printer,
Paper Ruler and Account Book Manufacturer,
29, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.
Direction Labels Printed on Paper, Cloth, or Parchment on the shortest notice; or Blank, in Stock.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
HEAD OFFICE..........64, PRINCES-ST., Edinburgh.
LONDON OFFICE..........4, NEW BANK BUILDINGS.
ACCUMULATED FUND..........£1,031,451 0 0
ANNUAL REVENUE..........£179,063 11 11
LIFE ASSURANCE.
1860.
POLICIES EFFECTED WITH THIS COMPANY DURING THE PRESENT YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED TO SIX YEARS' BONUS AT NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS.
During the year 1859, 605 POLICIES were issued, Assuring the Sum of..........£449,913 0 0
Policies are by arrangement declared free from all restrictions, thereby rendering them indisputable.
NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG POLICY HOLDERS INSURED ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE.
At the last investigation, 31st December, 1858, the ascertained Profit on the business during the preceding seven years amounted to £136,000.
The attention of the public is especially called to the Double Insurance System—Half Premium System—and Assurance and Annuity System—lately adopted at this Office. For full particulars, reference is made to the Prospectus of the Company.
Policies not affected by parties becoming Members of Volunteer Corps.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The Company Insure against Fire every description of Property, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk. Rents of Buildings also Insured.
Prospectuses and all necessary information may be obtained on application at the Head Office, No. 64, Princes-street, Edinburgh, or any of the Agents in the Country.
DAVID SMITH, Manager.
JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary.
Edinburgh, March, 1860.
DUBLIN BRANCH,
67, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary.
DAVID MAHONY, Solicitor, 34, College-green.
LOCAL AGENTS.
HENRY DOWNS, 8, College-green.
DAVID ROGERSON, 25, Usher's-quay.

IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

COMMITTEE:

Sir CHARLES C. W. DOMVILE, Bart.,
High Sheriff of the County of Dublin, President.
General Harold, Chairman.

Colonel French, M P,	Colonel Lloyd,
Captain Knox,	Captain Armit,
Captain Rathbourne,	Henry Price, Esq, J P,
C Monck Wilson, Esq,	Henry M'Enery, Esq,
Thomas W French, Esq,	James E. Miller, Esq,
William Johnston, Esq,	James H Moore, Esq,
Robert M'Enery, Esq,	Wm Richardson, Esq,
J R Millington, Esq	Edward M Hodgson, Esq.

With power to add to their number.

HONORARY SECRETARY:

William Richardson, Esq, 11, Beresford-place, Dublin,
To whom all communications are to be addressed.

TREASURERS:

Sir Edward Borough, Bart, Armit, and Co., Army Agents,
4, Nassau-street,
To whom all remittances are to be forwarded.

At a preliminary meeting, held on the 20th of June, 1860, convened by public advertisement—

General HAROLD in the Chair,

It was unanimously resolved—

"That the extension of the Rifle Volunteer movement to Ireland will, in the words of the Act of Union, best tend to strengthen and consolidate the connection between the two countries, and secure the essential interests of Great Britain and Ireland."

"That a Committee be formed consisting of the above-named gentlemen, with power to add to their number, who shall endeavour, by all legal and constitutional means, to obtain the consent of Government to the organisation of Volunteer Corps in this country."

Noblemen and Gentlemen desirous of furthering the movement will now be pleased to forward their names to the Honorary Secretary to be added to the Committee.

Donations and subscriptions will be received by the Treasurers.

ASSOCIATION FOR ABOLITION OF SUNDAY WORK AND NIGHT WORK IN THE BAKING TRADE.

A MEETING WILL BE HELD (D.V.) IN
THE TEMPERANCE HALL,
CUFFE LANE.
On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JUNE 25TH, 1860,
at Seven o'clock.

For the purpose of placing before the Public the object of the Association, and their duty in regard to it.

Anthony Keogh, Esq., and other speakers, are expected to address the meeting.

Very Rev. J. SPRATT, D.D., will take the chair.

LANDED ESTATES COURT (IRELAND).

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

In the matter of the Estate of James Browne, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Hon. Judge Hargreave, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, 1860, at his Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, in seven lots, as particularised in the printed rental, the fee and inheritance of the Townland of Gortaleva, comprising the House and Demesne of Brownville, the House and Land of Riverview, and the House and Lands of Albano, together with the residue of the Townland of Gortaleva, containing, in the whole, 374a. 2r. 4p. statute measure, situate within two and a half miles of the Town of Galway, in the Barony of Moycullen, and County of the Town of Galway aforesaid; held in fee, free of quit-rent, which is to be redeemed. Also Houses and Premises situate in Flood-street and Merchants'-road, in the said Town of Galway, held on terminable leases, as stated in rental, in the following lots:—

No. of Lot.	DENOMINATIONS.	Quantity of Land Statute Measure by Survey. A. R. P.	Nett Yearly Rent. £ s. d.
1	Brownville, being part of the Townland of Gortaleva	155 3 21	80 0 0
2	Riverview, part of same	26 2 6	18 17 5
3	Albano, part of same	32 0 37	20 0 0
4	Part of said Townland of Gortaleva	57 1 20	27 5 0
5	Part of same	51 2 22	33 7 0
6	Part of same	50 2 8	30 14 9
7	Town of Galway	House and Tenements held under two Leases	46 2 11

Dated this 21st day of May, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 comprise the whole townland of Gortaleva. These lands are situate within 2½ miles of Galway, and about the mail coach road from Galway to Oughterard and Clifden, and are near to Lough Corrib, a portion of which bounds the property. The lands are of prime quality, consisting of meadow and pasture, and a small portion of bog; they are well supplied with water. Lots 1, 2, and 3, are let to tenants having valuable interests in the leases, as particularised in printed Rental. The remainder of the Lands, consisting of 159a. 3r. 10p. statute measure, is held by tenants from year to year. The rents payable by these tenants were temporarily reduced during the famine years, and owing to a receiver having been appointed in Chancery, some years since, the owner was prevented from restoring the rents to the previous amounts, or adjusting them to the present improved condition of the neighbourhood. The tenants are peaceable and orderly, and the property contains many sites eligible for villas with easy access to the sea at Barna. From portion of the property there are magnificent views obtained of Menlo Castle, and the surrounding scenery. The fishing in the river adjoining is excellent, and there is a canal communicating from the river to the lake, bounding the property, which admits vessels of 150 tons burthen, and is navigable its entire length.

Offers for purchase of any of the Lots will be received by the owner, or his solicitor, up to the 15th day of June, 1860, but not after, and submitted to Judge Hargreave for approval.

For rentals and further particulars, apply to
JAMES BROWNE, Esq., the Owner, 27, Hardwicke-street, Dublin;
JAMES FORBES, Esq., the Receiver, Galway;
Mr. PATRICK CLAYTON, High-street, Galway;
Messrs. MULLENS and KYNE, Cross-street, Galway;
Mr. MICHAEL HENNESSY, Eyre-square, Galway;
Messrs. CUNNINGHAM and JOHNSON, Solicitors having the carriage of proceedings, 150, Capel-street, Dublin, and Victoria Chambers, Belfast; or to
Messrs. HODGES and SMITH, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

FEE SIMPLE ESTATE, COUNTY DUBLIN.

In the Matter of a Petition for Arrangement under the 343rd section of the Irish Bankrupt and Insolvent Act, 1857.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of JULY, 1860, at the hour of One o'clock Afternoon, by order of the Court, the Fee and Inheritance of part of the Lands of NEWPARK, otherwise THE WARD, having a Landed Estates Court Title, containing 42a. 1r. 25p. statute measure, and situate in the Barony of Castleknock, and County of Dublin, within six miles of the City, and producing a nett rent of £63 5s. 2d. per annum, paid by one tenant who holds under a Lease for the residue of a term of 31 years, from the 29th day of September, 1853.

Dated this 14th day of June, 1860.

CHEYNE BRADY, Chief Registrar.

For statement of Title and further particulars, apply to
NUNN and JONES, Solicitors for the Mortgagees and other Claimants, No. 6, Dawson-street;
WILLIAM FINDLATER, Agent to the Petition, 35, Upper Ormond-quay;
C. H. JAMES, Esq., the Official Assignee, 29, Upper Ormond-quay; or to the Auctioneers,
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., 9, Upper Ormond-quay.
NUNN and JONES, Solicitors having the carriage of the Sale, 6, Dawson-street, Dublin.

SALE OF PART OF THE COMMONS OF BRAY.
(SECOND SALE.)

In the Matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners, acting in the above matter, will, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JUNE Next, at the hour of ONE o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court House, Bray, set up and SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, subject to such conditions of sale as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of the Lower Commons of Bray, containing 14 acres, English statute measure, be the same more or less; and also the Lots numbered respectively 38 to 55, both inclusive, and the Lots numbered respectively 68 to 73, both inclusive.

Maps of the Commons, showing the Lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BRASSINGTON & GALE, No. 6, Bachelors'-walk, Dublin; or at my Office, Bray.

(By order of the Commissioners)

J. L. DARBEY,
Clerk to said Commissioners.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1860.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

In the matter of the Estate of Ellen Maria Teresa Netterville, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD before the Honourable Judge Dobbs on Thursday, the 12th day of July, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, by Public Auction, the Life Estate of Ellen Maria Teresa Netterville, widow, the owner and petitioner in this matter, and who is now aged about 44 years, in the lands of Rathkineely, otherwise Rathkineely, otherwise Rathconnelly, situate in the Barony of Castlereagh, and county of Roscommon, held in fee, containing 185a. 3r. 8p. statute measure, and producing a nett rental of £218 2s. 7d.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1860.

GEORGE T. HOPKINS, Chief Clerk.

The lands of Rathkineely are within about 10 miles of Strokestown, and about four miles of Frenchpark, and are the best description of grazing land.

For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; or to
VALENTINE BLAKE DILLON, Solicitor for Petitioner, having carriage of proceedings, No. 12, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.

ADVERTISEMENT TO CREDITORS, LEGATEES, AND INCUMBRANCERS.

Cause petition under "the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850," Sec. 15.

In the Matter of Sarah Magrath, of Newry, Petitioner. Rachel Magrath, and Others, Respondents.

I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors, or Pecuniary Legatees of John Magrath, late of Newry, in the County of Down, Sugar Boiler and Confectioner, deceased, on or before the Sixteenth day of July next, to furnish in writing to Sarah Magrath, the Petitioner, or to her Solicitor, Henry K. Butler, 22, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied, in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that the Petitioner may, without any expense to them, prove in this Matter such or so much of their demands as she shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which or any part of same said Creditors shall receive due Notice. And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of Costs, be at liberty to file Charges in my Office, in respect of the Claims or Amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received Notice of such disallowance.

I also require all persons having Claims affecting the real and freehold Estate of the said John Magrath to file same, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the city of Dublin, on or before the Sixteenth day of July next, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the General Orders of the 19th May, 1857.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1860.

EDWARD LITTON, Master of Chancery.

HENRY K. BUTLER, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 22, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Christy Wakefield, the elder, and Thomas Christy Wakefield, the younger, Owners; Ex parte Daniel Bell Hanbury, Thomas Christy, Samuel Christy, and Edmond Ashworth, Petitioners.

THE COURT HAVING ordered a Sale of the Premises in the Schedule to the Petition filed in this matter set forth—that is to say, part of the Lands of Moyallen, containing Eighty Acres, statute measure, situate in the Barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down, held under fee farm grant, dated 8th September, 1764, part of the Lands of Loughans, otherwise Stramore, containing 17a. 0r. 34p., like measure, situate as aforesaid, held under fee-farm grant, dated 5th August, 1771, and part of the Lands of Moyallen, aforesaid, containing 5a. 0r. 8p., like measure, held under fee-farm grant, dated the 23rd day of August, 1832, for the purpose of discharging the incumbrances thereon: All parties objecting to such Sale of the Lands are hereby required to take Notice of such order; and all persons having Claims thereon may file such Claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.

Dated 16th day of June, 1860.

For C. E. DOBBS,
JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.

WILLIAM M. M'CAY, Solicitor having Carriage of Proceedings, 30, Westland-row, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

SALE on THURSDAY, the 5th day of JULY, 1860.

TOWNSHIP OF RATHMINES,
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of
JOHN RICHARD JACKSON, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge DOBBS, on THURSDAY the 5th day of JULY, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in 15 Lots, the following valuable and well-secured Ground Rents, arising out of Premises situate on Leinster-road Rathmines, held under leases for lives renewable for ever, being converted into fee-farm grants, as specified in the printed rental.

SUMMARY OF LOTS,
CULLENSWOOD (part of)

No. of Lot.	Yearly Rental. £ s. d.	Head Rent. £ s. d.	Nett Annual Rental. £ s. d.	Griffith's Valuation. £ s. d.	
1	19 5 0	None.	19 5 0	161 0 0	
2	53 5 11	10 0 0	43 5 11	336 0 0	
3	81 17 0	30 0 0	51 17 0	436 0 0	
4	35 0 0	None.	35 0 0	196 0 0	
5	23 0 0	"	23 0 0	224 0 0	
6	24 0 0	"	24 0 0	160 0 0	
7	17 10 0	"	17 10 0	102 0 0	
8	10 10 0	"	10 10 0	48 0 0	
9	17 16 0	"	17 16 0	112 0 0	
9	17 16 0	"	17 16 0	118 0 0	
10	42 17 6	10 0 0	32 17 6	1268 0 0	about.
11	92 6 2	37 12 2	54 14 0	1268 0 0	about.
12	9 0 0	None.	9 0 0	45 0 0	
	CULLENSFARM.				
13	24 14 0	None.	24 14 0	62 15 0	
14	25 0 0	"	25 0 0	226 5 0	
15	77 10 0	42 5 5	35 4 7	1260 10 0	about.
	553 11 7	129 17 7	423 14 0	4705 10 0	

Dated this 1st day of June, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

The foregoing Rents arise out of Premises on Leinster-road, Rathmines. The tenants hold under long leases, and have valuable interests in their holdings, as will be seen by reference to the Griffith's Valuation. The local situation and circumstances of this Estate render it one worth the attention of capitalists seeking a safe and permanent investment.

Proposals for the purchase of all or any of the above lots will be received by the Solicitor having the carriage of the Sale up to the 20th day of June, 1860, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for his approval.

For rentals, maps, and further particulars, apply to
SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., 81, Lower Gardiner-street;
HENRY JAMES P. WEST, Esq., 33, North Great George's street; or to
HENRY BASTABLE, Solicitor for the Owner and Petitioner, having the carriage of the sale, 26, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF JULY, 1860.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Moorhead, Owner and Petitioner; And in the Matter of the Estate of William Moorhead, Samuel Moorhead, and Elizabeth Moorhead, the said Elizabeth being a Minor, Owners; Ex parte Catherine Phillips, Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JULY, 1860, before the Honourable Judge Hargreave, at his Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, the following valuable impropriate Tithe-Rent Charges, payable out of the several Parishes in the Diocese of Elphin and County of Roscommon, all held under a Lease in perpetuity from Lord Trimleston, executed on the 27th day of December, 1844, in substitution of a former lease, as stated in the rental and particulars of Sale in this matter:—

LOT 1. The Tithes of the Parish of Kilglass, known as a moiety of the Parish of Kilglass, producing a sum of £242 16s. 8d., and to be sold subject to the entire head rent of £124 6s. 8d. in exoneration of all the other lots. The nett income is £118 12s. 10d.

LOT 2. The Tithes of the Parish of Clontuskert, and the Tithes of the half Parish of Bumblin, producing an annual sum of £178 0s. 6d., and subject to a moiety of an annuity, such moiety amounting to £138 9s. 2d., payable for the life of Frances Ellis, now aged about 65 years, to which this lot will be sold in exoneration of the other lots, as stated in the conditions of sale, leaving nett yearly income of £39 11s. 4d.

LOT 3. The Tithes of the Parish of Kilgefin, in the diocese of Elphin, producing a nett yearly income of £71 9s. 11d.

LOT 4. A moiety of the Tithes of the Parish of Kilteevan, in the diocese of Elphin, producing a nett yearly income of £45 4s. 5d.

LOT 5. The Tithes of the Parish of Cloonfinlough, formerly called a moiety of the other half Parish of Bumblin, in the diocese of Elphin, producing a nett yearly income of £14 16s. 3d.

LOT 6. The Tithes of the two quarters of the lands of Portenry, otherwise Portrun, situate in the Parish of Portrun, producing a nett yearly income of £13 10s. 4d.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1860.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The Impropriate Tithes of the Parishes of Kilglass, Bumblin, Clontuskert, Kilgefin, Kilteevan, Cloonfinlough, Portenry or Portrun, are payable by the most wealthy landowners in the County Roscommon, and are punctually paid half-yearly, on every 1st day of November and 1st day of May; and the lands out of which the said Tithes are so payable are in the respective Baronies of Ballintubber, Roscommon, and Athlone, and County of Roscommon, and are in the Unions of Roscommon and Strokestown; and the poor-rates in which for several years past, at an average, did not exceed the sum of one shilling in the one pound.

All the said parishes are very conveniently situated, being close to the towns of Strokestown, Roosky, and Longford, and are near the stations of Roscommon, Athlone, and Longford, on the Midland Great Western Railway.

Proposals for the purchase of all or any of the above lots will be received by the Solicitor having the Carriage of the Sale up to the 22nd day of June, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Hargreave for his approval; and due notice will be given of the approval of all or any such offers by the said Judge.

For Rentals and further particulars, apply to
WILLIAM PEYTON, Esq., the Agent over the Estate, Castlecarrow, Carrick-on-Shannon; to
SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., Solicitor, 97, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin; to
Mr. HENRY ROCHE, Wickfield, Roscommon; to
Messrs. VENNING and CO., 9, Sohomhouse-yard, London; or to
FRANCIS KIERNAN, Solicitor, having carriage of the proceedings, 19, Westmoreland-street, Dublin, and at the Office of the Landed Estates' Court, Inns-quay, Dublin.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers, who have our Work in use many years.
SMITH AND CO., 1, DUKE-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

Although the Bank of England Return, which is only made up to Wednesday night, presents results rather the opposite of any special request for money, there has been for the last few days a very active demand, and rates have risen in some cases to 4½ per cent. The principal stringency was felt on the Stock Exchange, and the dealers are heavily supplied with stocks of all descriptions, and not being able to place them on the market at the present time, they are obliged to have recourse to loans, the demand for which has caused very active inquiries for money, and has considerably enhanced its value. The pressure of different classes of securities on the market, and the sudden possession which the dealers seem to have obtained of them prove that they must have been previously borrowed, and that the loans have been withdrawn, doubtless to make room for the Russian and other public loans, which, it is stated, are about being placed on the market. It is not the first time that the projectors of a Russian Loan have failed in obtaining subscriptions in London, and not the first time that they have been driven to other markets; it will, certainly, be a relief if a similar course be adopted now, although the terms which are rumoured—namely, the Stock to be a four and a half per cent. one, and to be issued at 92, may appear tempting to some. If this loan be taken up, it may cause a pressure for some weeks, owing to the preparations for it, and a great deal will, of course, depend upon the length of the intervals which will elapse between the instalments. The Russian is not the only loan which will be required; £18,000,000 are about being raised in France, two-thirds of which sum will be raised on account of French Railways. Then, again, it is expected that our own Government would require a loan to meet the expenditure recommended by the Defence Commissioners, and to defray the anticipated expenses of a war with China. If the telegraphic communications, however, be correct, there will be, happily, no cause for the latter, as it is reported that the Chinese have submitted to the demands of the English and French Governments. Sardinia requires money, and, without doubt, she must have recourse to a loan; in fact, it will soon be issued. To some of these loans we drew attention last week, and we again allude to them because they will form the principal, if not the only causes which at present appear to affect the condition of the Money market. We are aware that a very large amount of money remains at call, or employed in temporary loans, but, if withdrawn, as it is likely a great portion of it will, the securities upon which it is lent must, in many cases, be placed on the market, and we therefore anticipate not only a greater demand for money, but, in several cases, lower prices for securities.

The Bank of England return is an extremely favourable one, and shows results which we may scarcely expect to find continued next week, as we now have the somewhat unusual circumstance of money being rather dearer in the open market than at the Bank, at which establishment there will likely be an increased demand. During the past week, however, the position of the Bank has been considerably strengthened. There has been a decrease of £159,525 in the circulation, of £296,115 in the "Other Deposits," and of £494,045 in the "Other Securities," which is a very large amount under this head. The Bullion has been increased £303,932, the Reserve £444,462; and, as the partial cause of the latter, the Public Deposits show an increase of £258,965.

The exports and imports of precious metals during the last week have been altogether unimportant. Of the vessels, however, which we mentioned in our last weekly summary as being on the way from Australia, that which was longest out—namely, the "Omar Pasha"—has arrived, bringing £61,000, but the "Kent" has to be added to the list already named. She carries about £240,000, and this makes the entire amount now on way from Australia about £1,000,000; of this sum we anticipate that a considerable portion will be taken up for exportation on arrival.

On the Dublin Stock Exchange prices of Government Securities were very dull during the week, and the amount of business very limited. Share dealings, however, were rather more extensive than for some weeks past. Banking Shares were firm, with the exception of Nationals. All Steams were in fair demand. Mining Shares were not much in favour, with the exception of Mining Company of Ireland, of which there were buyers on account of the accruing dividend, and it was rumoured, to-day, that the dividend to be declared on the 5th proximo will be at the rate of 8 per cent. Railways were in much better request, Great Southern Stock showing the principal advance. The price has risen to 114½, or an advance of £2 per cent. in the quotations 10 days since, while the £4 per cent. Preference Stock of the same company has risen to par. In Miscellaneous Securities the principal alteration was the fall in Grand Canal Stock to £36; but, as we stated yesterday, there has been a recovery in tone, and buyers are offering 37.

In London this was a general holiday, and there the Stock Exchange was closed; a circumstance which was taken advantage of here, and, consequently, there was no market to-day.

It is announced that the Directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland have declared a dividend at the rate of four per cent., besides a bonus of 30s. per £100 share, and 12s. per £10 share; this is equivalent to a total dividend at the rate of £16 per cent.—a fact which speaks well for banking in Ireland.

We last week expressed our hopes that the exertions of the Irish Committee would be successful in defeating the intentions of the Atlantic Steam Company Directors to raise additional capital, and we feel persuaded that, but for the firm front shown by the Irish shareholders, and the unanimity with which they supported the appeal made to them by the Irish Committee, the London Directors would not have submitted, as they did, to suggestions made to them. It is fortunate for the shareholders that the meeting terminated as it did, by being adjourned *sine die;* and to the Irish Committee is certainly due no small amount of credit for their successful exertions. Let the shareholders not cease now in united efforts to effect a removal of the management to Ireland; and, if so, the sailing of the Connaught will be the herald, not of disaster, but prosperity.

The Customs' duties, this week, amounted to £20,037 12s. 3d., thus:—

	£.	s.	d.
Tea	6380	0	11
Sugar	2388	5	5
Refined ditto	1477	6	5
Coffee	51	13	0
Wine	1397	14	0
Spirits	1183	3	2
Tobacco	6027	7	8
Timber	182	6	2
Miscellaneous	955	15	6
Total,	£20,037	12	3

The following return, extracted from the Dublin Daily List, shows the principal shippers of porter for the week ending this day:—

	Hhds.
Guinness and Co.	971
Manders and Co.	561
Findlater and Co.	346
Darcy and Son	220
Watkins and Co.	216
P. and J. Sweetman	158
Jameson, Pim, and Co.	135
Brennan, Price, and Co.	59

The following remarks on the state of the Metal Markets we copy from the *Mining Journal:*—

REMARKS.—The reduced prices of metals has stimulated buyers, and our market to some extent has recovered from its depression.

COPPER.—On Thursday the smelters graciously condescended to reduce their prices of this metal to 11½d. per lb. for sheet, &c., and £102 10s. for cake, ingot, &c.; this very obliging change being much called for, on account of the large sales recently effected at the above rates, which created so much sensation. It must now be evident to the smelters that such transactions are productive of no good, for ever since it became known that business had been done at 11½d. per lb., no buyer would pay more than this price, consequently there has been little or no inquiry for English. The best thing the smelters can do is always to sell at whatever price each thinks fit, without regard to what others are doing. It must eventually come to this, and the sooner the better, as it would give general satisfaction. Conform to the requirements of the age, even though it be attended with some temporary sacrifice. The orders would then be carried round the market, and each seller would have a fair opportunity of selecting the most approved; whereas, at the present time, buyers knowing that generally it is useless to submit orders under the market quotations to smelters, execute them through second hands, or with houses independent of the monopoly, to the disadvantage of the Thames-street smelters. In purchasing it appears very inconsistent that a buyer of 1 ton should be placed on equal terms with a buyer of 100 or even 1,000 tons. Wherefore is the inducement to give out large orders? Foreign has been in better demand, and Burra Burra selling freely at £106.

IRON.—In rails ironmasters are holding out for £5 5s.; the few orders that have been lately given out are barely sufficient to justify any advance upon £5, f.o.b. at the works. Merchant bars are selling at £5 7s. 6d. to £5 10s., f.o.b. in Wales, £5 17s. 6d. in Liverpool, and £6 per ton in London. Staffordshire descriptions are in fair request, especially for the best qualities; former rates are maintained with firmness. Scotch pigs have undergone but slight fluctuations, sellers mostly quoting 50s. 3d. to 50s. 6d.; the market closes at the former figure for cash.

LEAD.—No change to report in the position of this metal. Our quotations as before.

SPELTER.—Sales have been effected at £20 5s. to £20 10s., the last business reported being at £20 5s.; at this price second-hand lots only can be obtained, buyers on 'Charge to-day for large parcels at £20 2s. 6d.

TIN.—Several transactions have taken place in Straits, ranging from 130s. to 131s. cash, and the usual prompt; holders now ask 132s. The market appears firm, and assumes an upward tendency. The purchases lately effected have been made in anticipation of higher prices for Banca at the Dutch sale on the 29th inst., when 141,953 slabs will be offered for sale.

TIN PLATES.—Makers are endeavouring to obtain 6d. per box more, but the demand, although improved, is still very limited.

STEEL.—There is more disposition to buy, and holders consequently exhibit more firmness.

QUICKSILVER.—Unchanged in value.

The following were the arrivals from foreign ports during the week:—

Emily, from Charente, brandy; Agnes Lawden, Odense, wheat; Foyle, Jersey, troops; Iberia, Jersey, troops; Choice, Barbadoes, sugar; Ligure, Odessa, Indian corn; Francois, Havre, flour; Bertha, Aarhuus, wheat; Ella, Antwerp, sugar; Alma, Memel, timber; Telegraph, Memel, timber; Athanasian, Bordeaux, brandy and wine; Martha, Hadersleben, wheat; S. L. Tilley, St. John's, timber; Speculant, Heiligenhafen, wheat; Ellen, Rotterdam, wine, &c.; Maria Reflena, Gronengen, wheat; Eagle, Fredrickstadt, wheat; Margaret, Rouen, wine; Jane Lovitt, St. John's, timber; R. H. Harman, Cleveland, timber.

The following vessels have cleared outwards for foreign ports:—Urania, for Archangel; Sidonia, for Archangel; Neptune, for Cronstadt; Seraph, for Koningsberg, iron; Sophia, for Cronstadt; Marie Ageathe, for Antwerp, sulphate of soda; Ceres, for Archangel.

The following is a comparative statement of prices of Stocks and Shares as usual:—

	June 18.	June 25.
Consols	93½	shut
New Three per cents.	92½	92½
Belfast and Ballymena	64½	64
Cork and Bandon	14	14
Cork and Passage	11½	11½
Belfast Junction	48½	48½
Dublin and Drogheda	73	73
Dublin and Kingstown	201	201
Dublin and Wicklow	5½	5½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	15½	15½
Great Southern and Western	112½	114½
Irish South Eastern	4½	4½
Midland Great Western	53	53
Waterford and Limerick	24½	24½
Bank of Ireland	240½	240½
Hibernian	33½	33½
National	36½	36½
Royal	36½	36½
Atlantic	4	4
City of Dublin	100 x d	100
Steam Ship Building Co.	34	34
Dundalk	9½	9½
Carysfort	10s 3d	10s 6d
Connorree	24s 6d	24s
General Mining Company	4½	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland	13	13½
Wicklow Copper	64½	64½
Alliance Gas	9	9
Grand Canal	42	37
National Insurance	35	35
Patriotic Insurance	5½	5½

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(*Times City Article.*)

Saturday Evening.

The English funds opened this morning, at an improvement of ⅛, but owing to some realisations on the part of the public, and a consequent increase in the demand for money, there was rather less firmness at the close. Exchequer bills again experienced a decline of 1s, the last quotation being par to 3s premium. In the Discount market there has been an active demand to-day, at fully 4 per cent. In the foreign exchange this afternoon, the Vienna and Trieste rates were unfavourable to the Austrian currency. The Paris quotation was slightly higher.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Friday Evening.

The tendency of the funds would probably have been towards improvement to-day, the weather being more promising, but that the delivery of the large amount of Government stock recently sold caused considerable pressure for money. In the Stock Exchange as much as 4 per cent. was paid readily for short loans. The upward tendency was thus retained, and the closing quotations of consols were scarcely better than yesterday. In the Share market decided firmness was manifested. Although business was languid British Railway Stocks retain an upward tendency. The discount market is now under the influence of the usual quarterly pressure occasioned by the influx of money into the Bank. The supply in all quarters was very scanty, and applications at the Bank were numerous, including many from the discount brokers. The terms for the best bills in open market were 4 per cent. and upwards.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JUNE 22.

Bank Stock, 229 31; Exchequer Bills at par, 2 p.m.; Caledonians, 93½ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Eastern Counties, 54½ 5½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½ 8½; Great Western, 69½ ¾; Great Northern, 114 15; Grand Trunks, 7½ ¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 105½; London and North Western, 102½; North British, 63½ ¾; York and North Midland, 81½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½. Consols have been steady all day at 93½ ⅝, and closed rather firm; buyers at 93½. Business continues very inactive. Shares again improved, and closed firm at the highest rates. French without change. Rentes come 68f. 85c.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 23.—There is nothing to-day done in the Colonial produce, owing to the Volunteers review. The China news *via* America, is not believed, later dates having been received direct, without confirming the intelligence of peace.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 23.—Sales probably about 8,000 or 10,000 bales. No change. No imports.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JUNE 23.—Small supply of farmer's wheat, which has sold at last Tuesday's rates. On the stands, little business passing extreme prices for south country and foreign, but miller's being fully stocked, do not care to buy unless at a reduction, which factors stoutly resist. Flour firm, but sales only in retail. Barley not asked for. Oats held for last week's rates, but few buyers.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 23.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 105s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s. 1,400 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 23.—Red wheat, 29s 6d; barley, 11s; oats, 14s to 17s.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JUNE 20.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Colonel William Lockyer Freestun, Commander of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles the Third, Knight of the First Class of the National and Military Order of San Fernando, and Knight of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, of Spain.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JUNE 20.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon James Ranald Martin, C.B., F.R.S., Physician to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and Surgeon in the Bengal Army, retired.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 21.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Vaughan, Esq., Esq., Thomas Unwin Barstow, Esq., and Franklin Lushington, to be Commissioners for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of Bribery at the last Election for the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 21.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Mark Cooper, M.A., to the Rectory of Saint Mary, in the town and county of Southampton, and diocese of Winchester, void by the promotion of the Rev. Joseph Cotton Wigram, D.D., to the Bishopric of Rochester.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 22.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—General Lord Clyde, G.C.B. from the 93rd Highlanders, to be Colonel, vice Field Marshal the Earl of Strafford, G.C.B., deceased; June 4.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 22.

5th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain Charles Edwyn Wyatt, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Hillier, who retires upon half-pay, receiving the former difference between Infantry and Cavalry; June 22.

6th Dragoons—Ensign Hamilton John Wallace, from the 12th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Grde, promoted; June 22.

7th Light Dragoons—The transfer of Lieutenant and Adjutant James Giles, from the 14th Light Dragoons, as stated in the Gazette of the 20th December, 1859, has been cancelled.

13th Light Dragoons—Surgeon Robert Carew Anderson, M.D., having completed a period of twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of 1st October, 1858; May 22, 1858.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Henry John Foquett Ellis Hickes to be Second Captain, vice Tucker, placed upon half-pay; June 7. Lieutenant Frederick George Baylay to be Second Captain, vice Noble, placed on the Supernumerary List; Acting Veterinary Surgeon John John Mills to be Veterinary Surgeon; Acting Veterinary Surgeon Henry Dunsford, to be Veterinary Surgeon; July 8. Serjeant-Major Richard Stoyell to be Riding Master; Serjeant-Major George Hadcock to be Riding Master; June 22. Surgeon William Henry Macintosh, M.D., having completed a period of twenty years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858; May 22.

Military Train—Brevet Major Charles Edward Johns, from the 17th Foot, to be Captain, vice Atkinson, who exchanges; Lieutenant John Murphy, from half-pay, late Land Transport Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Hall, who exchanges; Lieutenant Wentworth Dawes to be Adjutant, vice Witchell, who resigns the Adjutancy only; June 22.

11th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Owen Campbelle-Robinson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Davies, who retires; June 22.

15th—Ensign Francis Henry Garnett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Horsfall, who retires; June 22.

16th—Lieutenant Albert Andrew Pinson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Gibson, promoted; May 28.

17th—Captain Thomas George Brutton Atkinson, from the Military Train, to be Captain, vice Johns, who exchanges; James Henry de Robeck Lynch, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Elgin, promoted; Arthur Vesey Nugent, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Deane, promoted; Serjeant-Major William Walsh Monk to be Quartermaster, vice Falkner, removed to the 73th Foot; June 22.

22nd—William Brooks Butlin, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Oliver, promoted; June 22.

25th—Surgeon William Boyd, from the 32nd Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Carr, who exchanges; June 22.

32nd—Surgeon Jonas King Carr, M.D., from the 25th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Boyd, who exchanges; June 22.

34th—Assistant Surgeon David Chambers M'Fall, from the 87th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Haward, who exchanges; April 2.

37th—Ensign John Reilly to be Quartermaster, vice Crutchley, deceased; June 22.

40th—Lieutenant Arthur Frederick Fitzsimons to be Captain, by purchase, vice Eagar, promoted, by purchase, in a depot battalion; Ensign and Adjutant Thomas Ormsby Johnston to have the rank of Lieutenant; Ensign Robert Brooks Clarke to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fitzsimons; June 22.

43d—Lieutenant Frederick Guy Eaton Glover to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Sargent, who resigns that appointment; June 11.

47th—Assistant Surgeon William Stewart, M.D., from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice White, appointed to the Staff; June 22.

50th—Assistant Surgeon Johnston Ferguson, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Joseph Johnston, appointed to the Staff; June 22.

54th—Ensign William Patrick Hodnett to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Parker, who resigns that appointment; May 22.

60th—Cornet and Adjutant Latham Coddington Brownrigg to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Treeve, whose promotion on the 9th March, 1860, has been cancelled; March 9.

69th—Ensign Peter Shuttleworth to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice St. George, deceased; March 29.

71st—Assistant Surgeon Edward Hopkins, from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Wilson, appointed to the Staff; June 22.

80th—Lieutenant William Whitehead to be Captain without purchase, vice the Hon. John Howe Montague Browne, deceased; Ensign Henry James Brown, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Whitehead; June 8.

87th—Richard Hay Kirkbridge Saul, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Von Beverhoudt promoted; June 22. Assistant Surgeon Wallace Haward, from the 34th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice M'Fall, who exchanges; April 2.

90th—Lieutenant Charles B. Wynne to be Captain, by purchase, vice Herford, who retires; June 22.

95th—Lieutenant Robert M. B. Maurice to be Captain, by purchase, vice Moore, who retires; Ensign Leonard Knipe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Maurice; June 22.

100th—Lieutenant John Lee to be Captain, without purchase, vice Coulson, drowned; Ensign John Gibbs Ridout to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lee; June 8. Lieutenant Frederick Morris to be Adjutant, vice Lee, promoted; June 22.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Veterinary Surgeon Thomas Paton, from the Military Train, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Kingsley, who retires upon half-pay; June 22.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—For Lieutenant "Alexander Moore" Armstrong to be Captain, by purchase, vice Taylor, who retires, June 12, 1860, read, Lieutenant "John Fellows" Armstrong, &c.

CAVALRY DEPOT (Maidstone).

Staff-Veterinary-Surgeon James George Philips to be First Class Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Bratt, who retires upon half-pay, under the Royal Warrant of 1st July, 1859; June 22.

CAVALRY DEPOT (Canterbury).

Cornet Arthur Brett, 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Inspector of Musketry, vice Cornet Pulleyne, 8th Light Dragoons, about to proceed to India; June 1.

DEPOT BATTALION.

Captain Edward Hungerford Eagar, from the 40th Foot, to Major by purchase, vice Warry, who retires; June 22.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN SCHOOL.

James Lewes, late Sergeant-Major, 1st Dragoons, to be Quartermaster; June 22.

STAFF.

Brevet Colonel Edmund Haythorne, of the 1st Foot, to be Adjutant-General to her Majesty's Forces serving in the East Indies, vice Brevet Colonel William Lygon, Earl of Longford, C.B., who resigns that appointment; June 22.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

The appointment of Inspector-General of Hospitals James Brown Gibson, M.D., C.B., to be Director-General of the Army Medical Department, to be antedated to March 7, 1860.

Surgeon John Summers, M.D., having completed a period of 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon Major under the Royal Warrant of October 1, 1858; May 29.

To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces—Assistant Surgeon William Alexander White, M.D., from the 47th Foot, vice Stewart, appointed to the 47th Foot; Assistant Surgeon Joseph Johnston, M.D., from the 50th Foot, vice Ferguson, appointed to the 50th Foot; Assistant Surgeon Edwin Wilson, from the 71st Foot, vice Hopkins, appointed to the 71st Foot; June 22.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
MONDAY, JUNE 25.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variété. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THE THEATRES.
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Hamlet;" "Benicia Boy, or B. B."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles ..	Six p.m., June 25.
India (Bombay), (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	
America (New York) (S.)	Six p.m., June 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., June 27.
America (Portland), (Dy.)	Ten a.m., June 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 23rd, amounted to 56,874 copies, making an average of 9,479 copies daily.

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The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JUNE 25.

THE present generation has not witnessed such an existing or so magnificent a scene as Hyde Park presented on Saturday. The number of volunteers present far exceeded any estimate previously formed. London was crowded as densely as in the early days of the Great Exhibition. In answer to the taunt that we are a nation of shopkeepers, the favourite haunts of commerce were thronged with armed men. 17,000 persons were accommodated in the temporary galleries, and for their 17,000 seats the War Office received 150,000 applications! The concourse of people in the Park was unprecedented. Not a man among the spectators but was a volunteer at heart, and ready to take up arms if need should be; not a youth was there who will not remember the glorious scene, and emulate in his manhood the noble example which thrilled his soul; not a woman among them all, of any rank, but will spread her own enthusiasm to the circle of her friends. The Volunteer movement was only inaugurated yesterday. When the Queen reviews her defenders next it is not Hyde Park which will contain them. One can fancy the excitement when all the corps, instead of marching past the Queen in review order, at the word of command given by the Duke of Cambridge, marched in contiguous columns, and became a moving mass. We do not wonder that the cheers of the Volunteers, echoed by the spectators, drowned the booming of the cannon, when the armed multitude suddenly halted, presented arms to her Majesty, and cheered as British men alone can cheer. For one hour and twenty minutes was the panorama of moving men in passing. The solid phalanx extended from the southern to the western end of the Park. But, better than all the enthusiasm and display was the declaration of the Duke of Cambridge—"He never had in his life "seen movements carried out by a large body of "men with greater precision and less errors than "those he had that day witnessed." Yet, the Duke of Cambridge has reviewed large bodies of regulars at Aldershott, and has witnessed the evolutions of hostile armies in the Crimea. It is something to know that within a year a grand army of 132,000 men has been drilled and trained successfully in the spare hours stolen from pleasure, recreation, or professional pursuits. As every man saw his Queen, the King of the Belgians, and the Princess Alice, standing until the whole mass passed by, we know the vow that spontaneously rose to his lips from his heart, and foreign emissaries mingled with the crowd may have learned from the features of all how that vow would be observed. The men were worthy of their Queen, as the Queen was worthy of the men.

Could any other European nation present such a spectacle? The Queen of England may well be proud. She found herself in presence of AN ARMY of Volunteers an army composed—not only of the middle classes, but of the very *élite* of the land. There were members of all professions and all ranks ranged shoulder to shoulder before her, animated by one common purpose. It was a warning, as well as an assurance. Some Continental critics, who know nothing of any armies except those which are created by conscription, from their desks have informed the world that the old spirit of England had died out, and that we were only reserved until the clock of destiny tolled our doom. They may know now that it needs but a word to create an army which will largely make up by spirit the little it may lack in discipline. They may learn that England can be subjected when all the men are killed, but not till then. For every man enrolled in the Volunteer force there are five men in reserve. The same train which carried so vast a force from so many quarters to Hyde Park on Saturday could convey 150,000 with the same facility. M. About prefers a charge of Spahis or a rush of Zouaves even to those natural frontiers, mountains and rivers, which France is so enamoured of. Sparta was defended, not by walls, but by her sons, and before a line of intellectual men, who fear dishonour worse than death, the charge of Zouaves and Spahis are waves against a promontory. Would any European country arm her youth, or would the youth sacrifice ease, home, pleasure, for the trying duties of the soldier? The Review of Saturday should be a warning to any traitor at home or enemy abroad. The former may learn that there are hundreds of thousands ready and willing to defend that Constitution under which England has flourished; the latter must infer that to conquer England he must transform all the males of his dominions into soldiers, and transfer them bodily to these shores.

But the spectacle of Saturday was an assurance to all Englishmen. They know that if our fleets should by accident be baffled, and if a fog or a dark night should favour an enemy's landing, they have but come within reach of rifle-shot. Does any man think that of those true men assembled before the Queen a single one would hesitate to march to any point where danger threatened? Is there any one bold enough to assert that these men submit to really arduous training merely to sport a uniform? Is there any one who doubts that, if the mere anticipation of danger could create so numerous an array, the actual presence of an enemy on our virgin soil would call forth legions five times as numerous? Within a year 132,000 Volunteers have been drilled, organised, and armed; yet we may date the *furor* of the Volunteer movement from Saturday. Elizabeth, at Tilbury, spoke of danger and the nation armed. Victoria, at Hyde Park, reviewing her Volunteers, is more significant, in these our times, than any speech of Queen or Statesman.

No Continental writer has ventured to assert that Ireland is not a military nation. Almost every country in Europe has had in turn its Irish Brigade, and for their courage, as well as endurance, these Brigades are still remembered. The strange exodus to Rome is proof enough that the spirit of adventure, reckless and infatuated though its present form be, has not yet declined. Yet we read of the march of Volunteer regiments, of their reception by the Sovereign herself in her proudest state, of the enthusiasm of the people, who, in cheering the Riflemen, cheered their Queen; but we only read of them. An old law prevents an Irishman, in his own country, from taking up arms, or making preparations for its defence. We are told by a contemporary "that when "danger actually comes, then her Majesty will call "upon the Irish youth." Little service could be given by men so suddenly armed. The regular soldier does not know his drill until he has passed a whole year in training. It takes six months to teach a recruit to manage his rifle. We do not mean, of course, to ram home the charge, but to do so without danger to his comrades, or uncovering himself, to calculate distances, to strike the mark, and to keep his rifle ever in perfect order. These things require constant practice and steady training. A force suddenly called out, and still more suddenly armed, might, perhaps, distract an enemy by wild firing, but for execution, and, much more, for service in the field, would be worthless.

It is said that our dissensions would prevent the formation of a Volunteer force. Perhaps we would have less dissension if we were bound together as comrades in a league to repel a common danger. No true soldier ever questions the creed or cavils at the politics of the comrade who covers him. The profession of arms is a true brotherhood, even though it be not cemented by blood. If men of various phases of politics and belief came more in contact with each other, those angularities which now prevent cohesion must be smoothed away. If it be impossible that men of different parties could be drilled together, it is equally impossible that they would fight together when suddenly armed on the presence of danger. Can it be expected that men who are walled off and kept apart from each other would, at a moment's notice, become brothers in arms.

THE Government seem disposed to legislate on the important subject of Landlord and Tenant in an off-hand easy way. The question has been before Parliament for nearly a quarter of a century, and bills have been introduced to settle it by a variety of persons, and on very different principles. We have had Mr. Sharman Crawford's craze about Tenant Right, and Mr Vincent Scully's visionary banks of credit in Land Debentures. We have had Bills introduced by Lord Derby (then Lord Stanley), the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Sir James Graham, Sir William Somerville, and, lastly, by Lord Derby's first Government, in the winter of 1852, which proposed to deal with the matter in a comprehensive manner, intending not only to settle the Tenants' question as regards compensation for improvements, but also the Landlord and Social question, in constituting and recasting the statute law bearing on the complicated concerns arising out of the tenure of land. Lord Derby's Government produced four Bills, one of which, called the Land Improvement Bill, has since passed into law. The second, the Tenants' Compensation Bill, after passing a severe ordeal in the House of Commons, was taken in charge by Lord Aberdeen's Government, and carefully smothered in the House of Lords. The other two Bills, the Leasing Powers Bill and the Consolidation Bill, met with almost universal approval, passed the Commons, and went up to the House of Lords in August 1853—too late, of course, for adoption in that year. In the following year, after a careful consideration and canvassing by the House of a select committee of the House of Lords, they were adopted by the House, and sent down to the House of Commons, on 1st June, 1854, in sufficient time to pass that branch of the Legislature in that session, if the Government had been sincerely anxious to pass them. But the subject unfortunately had been taken up by the Whigs, not with any honest purpose of settling the question, but in order to play off the Tenant Right and Young Ireland party against the Conservatives; and having had their advantage in this, and manœuvered sufficiently to bring themselves to this quiet and safe period of the session, they pitched over the Landlord and Tenant Bill without further ceremony.

During Lord Derby's second Government, the then Attorney-General for Ireland applied himself to dispose of the question, and remove it from the battle field of party. He reconsidered the whole question, starting from the point to which both Houses of Parliament had seemed to converge. His plan was to discard all idea of retrospective legislation, and to encourage, as far as was possible and safe, the granting of beneficial leases to improving tenants, and to give a legislative sanction to well-considered agreements by competent parties for improvements on the soil. This formed the subject of the Leasing Powers Bill. Into this second Consolidation Bill he embodied a provision, the general justice of which had been assented to by all parties—namely, that farm buildings erected at any time after the commencement of the Act by a tenant having no prolonged tenure of the soil, at his own expense, should be his property, in the same manner that fixtures of trade, and for other purposes, have been recognised fairly to belong to him at whose expense they have been erected. This bill, which contained, besides, many other useful additions in favour of the tenant, was committed to the revision of the gentleman by whom it had been originally framed, in order to adjust its matter and arrangement to the variety of changes it had undergone in both Houses of Parliament. Everybody knows that the alteration of a line, the omission of a sentence, or even the transposition of two clauses, in an Act of Parliament, of a purely legal character, may alter its entire purport and construction, and disarrange every part of it, from beginning to end. This Bill is almost a purely legal Bill, consolidating an extensive branch of law, and a multitude of Acts of Parliament, from the reign of Henry the Third to the present time. As originally framed, it contained 160 clauses, on every imaginable subject of dispute between landlord and tenant—surrenders, assignments, timber, turf, mines, minerals, waste, repairs, conditions, covenants, rent, distress, ejectment, &c. It next appeared, after its pilgrimage in the Lords, as a Bill of 140 clauses, and Mr. Deasy has paid to his predecessor, the late Attorney-General, the singular compliment of reproducing as his Bill the amputated measure, with all its gaping wounds unclosed, and still further mutilated by the excision of 40 of its most valuable clauses. It is hardly creditable to Mr. Deasy's character, as a lawyer and as a legislator, to appear before Parliament *in forma pauperis,* and in the tattered garments of his predecessor; and it is paltering with a subject of such vast public importance to shelter himself from his proper responsibilities as First Law Officer of the Crown, in introducing a serious change in the laws of his country upon the credit and character of his opponents. A rumour prevails which, if true, gives the entire proceeding a most extraordinary complexion which is, that the late Attorney-General actually offered to Mr. Deasy the full benefit of his own revision of the measure, adapted to the changes introduced on the original draught in the Lords and Commons, and by subsequent legislation. But it is generally believed that Mr. Deasy, from what we fear must have been a false sense of pride, declined to accept the obligation, and prefers to offer as his own the mutilated Bills of 1853 and 1854 in these very terms, without any revision but that of the scissors, which, being rather easy work, has been performed with too much facility, and has left a multitude of most enormous blunders, for which Mr. Deasy must be prepared to accept the responsibility. As one instance of the gross carelessness with which a clause may be cut out of a Bill with a scissors

without duly considering the consequences which may follow, it is enough to assert that if Mr. Deasy's Bill was passed into law to-morrow, in its present shape, the successor or assignee of the estate of a landlord (called the reversion) would be unable to enforce any single covenant or contract in the lease of the estate to which he may have the good fortune to succeed. When the duty of the Attorney-General is discharged in this perfunctious fashion, it were worse than idle to institute comparisons between the Bills which he ventured to offer to Parliament and those which have been prepared and offered under a sense of public duty, and as the result of anxious and careful preparation. We do not stop to observe how, on the one side, the fair claims of the tenant have been overlooked in the total omission of any provision for his farm buildings, and, on the other hand, the interests not less of the public than of the landlord class, in leaving unamended the grievous and vexatious law of distress in its present disgraceful state. The only apology we can find for Mr. Deasy is, that he has no serious intention or rational expectation that his measure shall pass into law. If it does, we promise him that the universal public will demand its repeal in the following Session of Parliament.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

We have to apologise to our numerous readers and kind supporters, for a slight delay in the publication of our Morning Edition to-day. When about going to press one of the forms, containing an entire page of type, was deliberately broken to pieces; this has, however been replaced, the entire page was again set up in type, and at press within the space of an hour and a half. The occurrence itself will be the subject of investigation at the Police Court.

The *Times* on the whole case involving the recall of Sir Charles Trevelyan :—

At last we have before us the whole case of the publication of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute, with all that can be said to extenuate and to aggravate that great political error. The readers of the *Times* are well aware that we did not wait either for the decision of the Secretary of State for India, or for the comments, favourable or unfavourable, of Indian officials on Sir C. Trevelyan's conduct. We are quite content to take the question on its first and most obvious aspect, being perfectly sure that nothing could be urged to justify so strange and untoward a violation, not only of official etiquette, but of clear and well-defined and universally-recognised duty.

So far from these papers tending in any degree to exculpate Sir Charles Trevelyan, or even to mitigate the censure which has incurred, they appear to us to surround his conduct with every conceivable element of aggravation; indeed, it is difficult to believe that so perverse and strange a course of action could have been adopted unless political zeal had been quickened by the sting of personal rivalry. On the 18th of February Mr. Wilson made his financial statement in the Legislative Council; on the 4th of March the Government of Madras sent an open telegram to the Government of India, in which the plan of finance contained in the Licence and Income-tax Bills was characterised as "important and critical;" and on the 9th of the same month a telegraphic message was sent from Calcutta, rebuking the Government of Madras for its indiscretion in sending, without the use of cipher, a message so calculated to suggest dissatisfaction with the measures pursued by the Government. Here, then, was distinct notice that the Central Government regarded the publication of any opinion hostile to the provisions of the Budget as fraught with danger, and which left the Governor of Madras without excuse if he again offended in the like manner. The warning was, however, unavailing. On the 26th of March, Sir Charles Trevelyan recorded his Minute, in which he took up a position of the utmost hostility to the policy of the Central Government, answered its arguments *seriatim*, and treated the question, as was truly remarked, more in the spirit of a hostile newspaper or an opposition leader, than of a colleague and coadjutor of the Governor-General. To use his own words, "acting on his own responsibility," Sir C. Trevelyan freely distributed copies of the minutes of the members of the Government upon Mr. Wilson's financial statement, with a view to secure for them the greatest possible publicity. With the same object, Mr. Forbes, the member representing Madras, was directed to lay these minutes, together with other papers, upon the table of the Legislative Council, and to move that they be printed. This, we are told by the same authority — and we must confess to having read this statement with some impatience—was the constitutional course, as if the Legislative Council of India, composed entirely of officials of the Indian Government, nominated by other officials, could claim to itself privileges which are accorded to Parliament in England, as the great inquest of the nation! And this is the justification which Sir Charles Trevelyan puts forward for himself! He only anticipated the constitutional course of publication for the use of the Legislative Council by a few days, and so gave Madras a little the start of Calcutta. This argument breaks down, for the Calcutta Government found means to prevent the constitutional "publication" for the benefit of the Legislative Council, and denies emphatically, and apparently with very good reason, the supposed right of the Government of Madras to lay what papers it pleased on the table of the Council. So flimsy a subterfuge was unworthy of the occasion, and it better becomes Sir Charles Trevelyan to assume a tone of open defiance, and to state that a public servant should, indeed, bear obloquy in silence and patience when the public service requires it, but that in this case submission would be active participation in a course of policy leading to destruction. This, at least, is speaking out. We wish that these proceedings, objectionable as they are, formed the whole of the case, but there is something yet behind. The three members of the Council of Madras recorded minutes to the same purport as the minute of their President, and these confidential communications Sir Charles Trevelyan published together with his own, without troubling himself to ask the consent of their authors. This direct breach of confidence is treated by Sir Patrick Grant, the Commander of the Forces, as an act of sublime virtue; but his colleagues are of a very different opinion. Mr. Morehead says, with great justice, that the President's avowal of his being solely responsible for the publication of the minutes does not justify the course which he has seen fit to adopt towards his colleagues. Had the President announced his intention of publishing the minutes, Mr. Morehead says he would have withdrawn his own minute, and refused to accede to its being used in a manner different from that which he intended when he wrote it. Mr. Maltby is equally explicit. Had the publication of the financial minutes, he says, been proposed in Council, he would have offered objections, but the intention was wholly unknown to him. He drew his minute as a confidential communication for the use of the Supreme Government, the Legislative Council, and the Secretary of State, and did not contemplate its publication without the sanction of the higher authorities. Thus, then, Sir Charles Trevelyan appears to have doubly violated the principal of official reticence—first, by publishing his own minute, which he was bound to keep secret; and, secondly, in violation of official confidence, by making known the written opinions of his colleagues without requesting their consent—a consent which, if it had been asked, would by two of his colleagues, at any rate, have been most decidedly refused.

Such is the light which these papers throw on the question of form; on the matter of substance they are equally explicit. The language of the Governor-General is that of a man who has just undergone a heavy and unexpected calamity. The difficulties of the position, he writes, are great and new, and an unforeseen risk of resistance to the measures of the Government has been created by the proceedings of the Government of Madras. He quotes a favourable opinion of Sir Robert Montgomery as to the possibility of levying the proposed taxes, but drily remarks that at that time Sir Robert was not aware that the Governor of Madras had declared against them. In Oude the difficult problem of direct taxation has been solved without waiting for the opinion which condemns it. In Bombay the trouble may, he thinks, be got over; for Madras he cannot answer, so long as the Government is guided by the spirit evinced in the whole of the transaction. Still there is nothing for it but to try, for the tax cannot be remitted in Madras and retained in the rest of India. These extracts will give an idea of the manner in which the transaction is viewed on the spot, of the enormous interests which are at stake, and the incurable levity of the conduct which has risked so much with so small a chance of success. For let it not be forgotten that the policy of Sir Charles Trevelyan has failed completely in its avowed object. In order to prevent the imposition of new taxes, the Governor of Madras violated his official reserve, published the confidential memoranda of his colleagues, and risked a new insurrection; but, though he did all these things, he has failed in his object. He may have made the undertaking more difficult, but he has not prevented the attempt. All that he has done, at so heavy a price of character, has been to impede the action of a Government he could not control, to place himself at the head of the malcontents without securing them a triumph, and to offer himself an unpitied sacrifice, in order to procure a victory over his own countrymen, which, after all, he has failed to obtain.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Friday Evening.

Considerable dissatisfaction prevails amongst Irish members as to the manner in which the Government is managing, or mismanaging, Irish business. In the beginning of the session, when a night, or the greater part of a night, was secured for that branch of the United Kingdom, the Ministry contrived to shirk their duty by getting up or encouraging a count-out. The session has now arrived at such a stage that counts-out could not be submitted to; however, in the orders for the evening, the Irish business is set down on the paper in a position that no independent member can ascertain whether the matter can be discussed on the particular evening for which it is appointed or not. When you consider that many members are in attendance on committees at eleven in the morning, or come down to the morning sittings at twelve, there is considerable inducement to escape the House as the evening draws on. Should he commit the Government officer, he is left in the position at which he started, and is completely in the dark how he should act. By going home he holds out a temptation to the Government to hurry on some measure obnoxious to his constituents. By remaining in the House he only compels the government to postpone the measure to a more convenient night. Colonel Dunne spoke out very plainly last night, and several members afterwards protested to the whips against such a course of conduct. The constant remark is, that, under Lord Derby's Government, Mr. Whiteside contrived to arrange the orders so that Irish business should come on at an early part of the evening, and that English members were then tempted to look upon Ireland as an integral part of the British Empire. The present process has the direct effect of sending English members home, and leaving the Irish to settle differences as best they can. Should, however, The O'Donoghue's petition, presented last night, from 950 adult males of the town of Youghal, praying the House to take such steps as may be necessary for the speedy restoration to Ireland of a separate and independent legislature be acceded to, this difficulty will be easily got over. You may depend upon it, there is some hitch in the Government. Sir Robert Peel pointed out, forcibly enough, last night, the fact of Lord John Russell's absence from the House, though most important despatches had been received, which the Government promised to lay upon the table of the House, as soon as they reached the Foreign Office. It is true that Lord John has just made an explanation to account for his absence, and that it came from the Under-Secretary of State concerning the absent some papers. However, when Lord John did come in, he remained but a short time upon the Treasury Bench, until he betook himself to a friendly discussion of twenty minutes with Sir James Graham, and left the House; upon which Mr. Cardwell, leaving the front bench, joined the member for Carlisle, and remained in close conversation with him for some time. Whether the *tete-a-tete* indoors had aught to do with his delay in appearing out of doors, remains for the Foreign Secretary to solve. The report is positive enough about Mr. Gladstone's resignation. The Government, on the question of precedent, will let well enough alone, and are not eager for a collision: this Gladstone can't stand. Besides, the determination to raise a loan for National Defences which the Government has come to is directly contrary to the principles of the Chancellor's Budget. It is said that the subject has been a vexed question in the Cabinet, but that the Chancellor being in the minority, who were determined to purchase peace at any price, thought if he treated the matter with silent contempt, he could stave off the evil day. The day has at last come; the Crown cannot pass over the recommendations of the Defence Commission appointed by Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone must explain why, on the estimates for the year, he omitted all account of what he must have known to be necessary expenditure which it was incumbent on him to provide for, or get rid of; meantime another difficulty stares them in the face—to ask the country for a supplementary Budget wherewith to carry on the war with China. Did Mr. Gladstone hope to starve the country into submission, in omitting this impending outlay, when he was arranging his financial statement? These are some of the difficulties lying in his way which are said to be likely to lead to resignation.

A scene rarely to be witnessed in Parliamentary annals was enacted on the floor of the House last night, or this morning, between the hours of one and four o'clock. The occasion was the introduction of the Roman Catholic Charities Bill. The bill is, I believe, in the nature of a compromise; but the character of the measure was not under discussion: the whole point to be decided was, whether the bill should be hurried forward or delayed. Naturally enough, Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Maguire were anxious that the bill should pass through committee yesterday evening. As naturally, Mr. Whalley and Mr. Newdegate, who objected to the vagueness in which some of the clauses were drawn, and the Attorney-General, who admitted they were too indefinite, insisted on delay. On the first division, that the chairman report-progress, one of the Government whips, Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen, voted for delay; the other, Mr. Brand, for going on with the bill. Mr. Newdegate voted for delay; Mr. Spooner for progress; but I had nearly forgotten the Irish part of the performance. Imagine the rich brogue of M'Cann, and the blarney accent of the member for Dungarvan—the wild cry of Tipperary, and the enthusiastic voice of the member for Clare, rising above every other sound, and drowning every voice which sought to be heard. The Irish members seemed to have taken quite a fancy for Mr. Whalley, and would allow none others to address the House. So, between the cries of "Divide," and the roars for Whalley, the select audience had a treat. Whalley was up at least 20 times in each half hour; what he said no one knew; he seemed to protest against errors, and each time he sat down the promoters of the bill would have him on his legs again—not that they cared for his strong Protestantism, but the style of the man and the tones of his voice were the impelling motives. The end was, that no progress was made, and that the House was as wise at four, when the contest was given up, as when it began at one.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Her Majesty the Queen gave, on Friday evening, a state ball, to which a party of 1,921 were invited.

A Guard of Honour of the Foot Guards was on duty in front of Buckingham Palace. The Yeomen of the Guard lined the grand hall and staircase, under the command of Captain Parker Rickford, the Exon in Waiting. Major-General Sir Travell Philips, the lieutenant, and Sir George Houlton, the ensign of the corps, were present.

The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Prince of Lichtenstein, Prince Jules and Prince John of Holstein-Glucksbourg, Prince Frederick of Holstein, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen arrived at the Palace shortly before ten o'clock, and were conducted to the White Drawing room, where the Queen received her illustrious guests.

The Queen wore a black silk dress, with a deep flounce of black Nottingham lace, trimmed with lilacs and green leaves, and ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of a wreath of lilacs and green leaves and diamonds.

The Princess Alice wore a dress of white tulle over a rich white glacé, studded with pansies and bows of black velvet. Her Royal Highness' headdress was formed of pansies and diamonds; ornaments, diamonds.

The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz wore a dress of white tulle, with silver; the stomacher, necklace, and earrings of diamonds. Her Royal Highness' headdress was composed of a tiara of diamonds, heartsease, and silver wheatears.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a pink crape dress covered with a tunic of Brussels lace, trimmed with bouquets of pink flowers and silver cord; the corsage to correspond; a pearl and diamond stomacher. Her Royal Highness wore a tiara of diamonds and pink flowers as a headdress.

The Queen and Prince Consort were conducted by Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, and the Earl of St. Germains, Lord Steward, to the Ball and Concert-Room. Her Majesty was attended by the Duchess of Athole, Lady in Waiting; Hon Carolina Cavendish and Hon. Horatio Stopford, Maids of Honour in Waiting; the Hon. Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Bedchamber Woman in Waiting; and the Gentlemen in Waiting.

The Queen and Prince were accompanied by the King of the Belgians, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Count of Flanders, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, the Prince of Lichtenstein, Prince Jules and Prince John of Holstein-Glucksbourg, the Prince and Princess of Leningen, and Prince Frederick of Holstein.

The diplomatic corps and the other visitors followed the Royal party into the hall and concert-room.

Her Majesty the Queen held a court on Friday afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, honoured with a visit the French Exhibition in Pall-mall.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort will leave, according to present arrangements, on Monday next, to visit the camp at Aldershott, and will pass one night at the Pavilion. The Queen and Prince Consort, on their return in the afternoon, will dine with her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by the Earl of St. Germains, the Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, and a large retinue, will leave on the 10th prox. for Canada. The Prince goes out in the St. George, 90, steam screw ship, Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton.

VICEREGAL COURT.

His Excellency's third reception was held at the Viceregal Lodge, on Saturday, the 23rd inst. The following ladies and gentlemen were present:—Mr John Hastings Otway and the Misses Otway (3), Major and Mrs Hillier and the Misses Hillier (2), Mrs and Miss Preston, Very Rev Dean Tighe, Commissary-General and Mrs Weir, Dr Churchill, Dr Wharton, Mr Toke, Mr Houghton, 66th; Colonel Cole, 15th; Captain Wilkinson, 15th; Captain Warburton, A D C; Capt Bowen, South Cork Militia; Mrs and Miss Shaddon, Mr John Harris, Mr Thomas Battersby, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon A Cathcart, 96th; Dr George Davis, Dr Davis, 88, York-street; Major-General and Mrs Harold, Mr John Adams, Dr Moore, Mr Gustavus Cornwall, Mr W Roberts Atkin, Mr Valentine Irwin, Mrs and Mr. Laird, Major and Mrs Doyne, Dr Newell, Col and Mrs De Butts and 2 children; Capt Inglefield, R M; Mr and Mrs Brady, Mrs F Magenis and Miss Williams, Mrs and Miss Bolton, Mr Wiley, Mr Edmund Jordan, Captain Creigh, Mr and Mrs M'Dermott, Herbert-place; Dr Mapother, Lady Charlemont, Captain and Miss Lindsay, Mr Sandham, R H A; Colonel and Mrs Roberts, Mrs and Miss Walker and Mr Roberts, Mrs and the Misses Jervis (2), Mr Unett, Mr F Studdert, Mr Henry Ebbs, Mrs Battersby, Mr John Battersby, Miss Ball, Mr Coldwell, Mr M'Kenna, Mrs Sankey and the Misses Moloney (2), Mrs and the Misses Wood (2), Hon Colonel and Lady Margaret Littleton, Mrs and the Misses Fleicher (2), Mr and Mrs, the Misses and Master Lopdell, Mrs and the Misses Brabazon (2), General and Mrs Gascoigne, and the Misses Gascoigne (2), Rev Dr and Mrs Sadlier, Castleknock; Mr Cahill, Mr and Mrs John Sankey, the Misses Sankey (3), Mr and Mrs Francis Brady, Captain Maclean, A D C; Mr Thomas F Callaghan, Mr G R F G Barry, Mr Campbell Gansson, Mr John Adye Curran, Captain and Mrs Brandill, General Sir George and Lady Browne, Lady Campbell and the Misses Campbell (2), Master Campbell, Rev James J Frewe, Mr William R Larminie, Mr George Malvany, Sir C and Lady Wolsley, Captain Graham, Royal Dragoons; Mr Manning, Royal Dragoons; Colonel Gambier, Mr Maxwell Harte, Colonel Dickson, Miss Barnaby, Mr Atkins Davis, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Miss M H Davis, Mr Francis Brady, Mr De Moleyns, Dr and Mrs Charles Graves, and Miss Pritt, Right Hon John Hatchell, and Miss Hatchell, Mrs Maziere J Brady, Mr Brudenell Plummer, the Misses Plummer (2), Mrs Lambert Uniacke, Mr and Mrs Gillespie, and Master and Miss Gillespie, Miss Rutherford, Mr J W Corbet, Mr M'Gusty, Mr Norwood, Major Leith, Scots Greys; Mr Clarke Travers, 14th Light Dragoons; Mr Crosthwaite, Mr and Mrs Henry Smith, and Miss Smith, Mr Guinness, Mr Robert Mather, 14th Light Dragoons; Mr F B Eagle, 14th Light Dragoons; Mr Holdsworth, Mrs and the Masters Cusack Smith (2), Dr and Mrs Speedy, and the Masters Speedy (2), the Misses Shine (2), Miss Macnamara, Miss Henry, Miss Charlotte Henry, Rev Mr, Miss, and Mrs Hume, Mrs Lloyd and the Misses Greer (2), Miss Lowry, Mrs Balfe, Mr William C King, Mr E Senior, and 2 young ladies, Mr William and the Misses Corrigan (2), the Rev Thos Hewe, R N, Chaplain H M S Ajax; Major, Mrs, and Miss Brabazon Smith, Mr and Miss Nesbitt, Mr and Mrs Herbert Manders, Mr and Mrs Raymond, and Miss Collis, Captain Champion Moller, Captain Dymock, Mrs Sharpe, Capt Roche, Mr J M'Evoy, Mrs and the Misses Lynch (2), Miss O'Connor, Capt W L Devenish Meares, Miss Longfield, Mr and Mrs M'Cuman, Captain and Mrs Dixon, Mr Fortescue, [illegible], Mr William Crofton King, Mr and Mrs Plunket, Dr and Mrs Scallan, Mr J Crozier Major, [illegible], Mr Lambert Uniacke, Mr C W J Taylor, Captain and Mrs Nicholl, Rev Mr Moffat, Mrs Moffat, and Miss Higginson, Mrs Brophy, Miss Brophy, Mr Francis Conway, Mrs, the Misses (3), and Master Arthur O'Neill, Mr F P M'Mahon, Mr and Mrs Lambert, Captain and Mrs Robins, R A; Mr H H Hamilton, Mrs and Miss Hamilton, Rev Henry Hamilton, Mrs and Miss Hamilton, Major and Mrs Bellairs, Mr [illegible], Dr M'Dermott, R N; Mr Gannon, Mr Thomas F Cunningham, [illegible], Mr Vandeleur, O Hilliard, Mrs F W [illegible], Captain Edward Maunsell, Mr Edward C Magenis, Mr Richard Fitzgerald, Mr D J Le Helden, Mr R U Somerville, Rev Mr Thomas, Mr Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible], Mr [illegible] J Lenthal, Mr Lambert Disney, Mr R H Brooke, Mrs C Hamilton, Miss Somerville, Mr J H Arnott, Viscountess and the Misses Netterville (2), Mr Colman O'Loghlen, Captain [illegible], Mr Keogh, Mrs Guinness, Miss Guinness, Mr C Guinness, Major Gobson, Dr Mitchinson, Mr [illegible], Captain Longfield, Doctor and Miss King Holland, Capt and Mrs Wynne, Miss Chambers, Mrs White, the Misses [illegible] (3), Mrs and Miss King, Mr and Misses O P Hamilton, Sir Bernard and Lady Burke and Miss Constance Burke, Mr Marcus Caulfeild, Lord Wm Fitzgerald and the Misses [illegible] (2), Mr Matthew [illegible], Mr Jerrard, Mrs Studdert, [illegible], Mr Brownrigg, Mr R Brownrigg, Mr [illegible] John Brady and Master Brady, Mr Robert Roe, Mrs O'Reilly, Mr and Mrs Paterson, Miss Robinson, and Robert [illegible], Mr R George Barton, Mr and Mrs George Dugdale and Miss Caldwell, Mr John M'Ilroy, Mr Angelo Hayes, Mr F [illegible] M'Mahon, Lady M'Mahon, and Miss F M'Mahon, Mr Mrs Hester and the Misses Wall (2), Miss [illegible] and the Misses Wolseley (3), Mr Wolseley, Mr R [illegible], Mrs James A Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, [illegible] Viscountess Doneraile entertained at dinner on [illegible] evening Maria Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lady Constance Villiers, Lady Emily Peel, Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton, [illegible] Villiers, Lady Augusta Cadogan, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson Damer, Marquis of Sligo, Lord Robert Montagu, Lord Otho Fitzgerald, Lord Shelburne, Captain Berkeley, [illegible], Mr. Gregory, M.P., &c.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER—CURRAGH CAMP.

The General Commanding in Ireland directs that during the period of the assembly of the troops at the Curragh, the following shall, when practicable, be the arrangement for their exercise and instruction:—

Monday—Battalion drill by officers commanding corps and surgeons' inspection.

Tuesday—Brigade exercise under brigadiers.

Wednesday—Inspection, &c., by the general commanding in Ireland.

Thursday—Battalion drill by officers commanding corps.

Friday—Brigade exercise under brigadiers.

Saturday—Route marching, or field-day, under the officer commanding at the Curragh, and inspection of necessaries.

As a general rule, the drills by officers commanding battalions are not to last longer than one hour and a-half, and the drills under brigadiers are not to last longer than two hours. In route-marching, the marches are to be so regulated that the troops shall have returned to camp by dinner time, or one o'clock, and they should not last longer than two hours, and the necessaries of the troops of all arms are to be turned out, and inspected before they are dismissed, when the state of the weather permits.—By order,

(Signed) S. Brownrigg,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

The 96th Regiment have received orders to proceed to the Curragh, and will march from Shipstreet Barracks tomorrow (Tuesday), under the command of Colonel E. W. Scovell, to Naas, where they will remain for the night, and will arrive at the encampment the following day, and will go under canvas. The hospital establishment will remain at Ship-street Barracks, in charge of Doctor Swift, M.D., surgeon of the regiment; the heavy baggage, and the whole of the married women of the regiment will be left in Ship-street; and a party of non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of an officer, will also remain for the purpose of guarding the barracks.

Arrival of Troops.—The officers and ninety-one men of the 14th Light Dragoons arrived at the North-wall yesterday, on board the Windsor steamer, *en route* to Newbridge.

Captain Saunders' 1 troop of Royal Horse Artillery has left Woolwich for the camp at Aldershott. The hasty removal of the troops was occasioned by the glanders, it is stated, having exhibited itself in sundry cases among the horses before their departure from Norwich, and by the fact that during their short stay in Woolwich several severe cases were announced, inasmuch as about twenty animals were ordered to be shot.

Her Majesty has been pleased to order that, in consequence of distinguished services performed by Captain Jermyn Charles Symonds, of the Royal Marine forces, while serving with the Royal Marine Brigade in China, that officer shall be restored to his original rank in the corps.

The hired East India troop-ship Speedy, 1,081 tons, Captain Strannack, arrived at Gravesend on Friday from Bombay, having on board the remainder of the 14th (the King's Light Dragoons), the head-quarters having previously arrived in the Sydenham, and a large number of military invalids belonging to the various cavalry and infantry regiments serving in the Bombay Presidency. The 14th Light Dragoons have been nineteen years in India, having left England in May, 1841. The regiment has seen a great deal of hard fighting since its absence from England, having served throughout the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including the actions of Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Gujerat, and the pursuits of the Sikhs to Attock.

THE NAVY.

The launch of the large screw corvette Orpheus, 21 guns took place at Chatham dockyard shortly before three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, at which time the tide served for the purpose. In order to enable the public to witness the ceremony, the dockyard gates were thrown open at one o'clock.

The Sirius, 42 gun frigate, now about to be used as a target-ship at Portsmouth, was built at Barsledom some forty-seven years ago, since which time she has lain in Portsmouth harbour, without having once hoisted the pendant. In removing portions of her decks and other work, her timbers and planking have been found to be in an extraordinary state of preservation—too good a state, in fact, to be merely used as a framing on which to hang iron plates for experimental gunnery practice, and to be mercilessly smashed alongside the Alfred and the Briton frigates, now lying in the mud of Porchester Lake. It is some years since Portsmouth dockyard contained timber so well seasoned and so suitable for the construction of small-class vessels as the greater portion of the Sirius framing.

CHURCH.

By the death of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Maude, the rectory of Enniskillen has become vacant. This living was formerly valued, according to the report of the University Commissioners, at £500 per annum, but it is now worth only £169 nett annual value. It is in the gift of the Board of Trinity College.

THE MAGISTRACY.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint John Booth Hogg, Esq., Cartron, a magistrate for the county of Roscommon.

BANDS TO PERFORM AT KINGSTOWN AND BRAY THIS WEEK.

Bands will be detailed to perform at Kingstown on Wednesdays and Fridays, proceeding by the train from Westland-row at half-past two o'clock, and returning by the six p.m. train to Dublin. The officers of the Garrison may have free passage to and from Kingstown on band days, which has been awarded to them, as exists with regard to Bray, 4 bands for Bray and Kingstown during this week. At Bray to-morrow (Tuesday) the band of the 76th Regiment; at Kingstown, on Wednesday next, the band of the 96th Regt. at Kingstown on Friday next, the band of the Royal Lincolnshire Militia at Bray, and on Saturday, the 30th instant, the band of the Stafford Militia.

Irish Rifle Volunteers.—The Provisional Committee, who are taking active steps to induce the Government to extend the movement to Ireland, met on Saturday evening, at the temporary offices, 11, Beresford-place. The energetic secretary, Mr. Richardson, has already received several communications from noblemen and gentlemen, stating their wish to join the movement, which has now every prospect of success.

Extraordinary Discovery.—On Friday morning, a human hand, believed to be that of a female, was found in a heap of rubbish in Little Howard-street, Liverpool. How it came there is at present a mystery. It has been severed from the arm at the wrist joint, and its appearance would lead to the opinion that it had been amputated by a surgeon. The matter has been communicated to the police, and will no doubt be properly investigated.

Garibaldi's Ministers.—The *Opinione* of Turin states from Palermo, that the Ministers appointed by Garibaldi do not give satisfaction, especially M. Crispi, Minister of the Interior. Three of his hangers-on, notorious Bourbonists, were, it is stated, pelted with stones a few days ago on leaving the palace. Carini, who is wounded, and greatly beloved by the general, has conjured him to modify his Cabinet, and representations to the same effect have been addressed to him from Messina, Catania, Girgenti, Palli, and other places. Garibaldi is greatly concerned at this, but is very reluctant to part with Crispi, one of those who accompanied him on his expedition.

The Tallest Man in France.—The tallest man in France has just expired, near Rouen, at the age of 71, being M. Charles Gruel d'Indreville, of Nesle, Normandy, who founded, and for many years carried on, some very extensive glassworks at that place. His stature was nearly 7 feet 6 inches English, and his body was stout in proportion. In early life he entered the Imperial army as a private soldier, but soon gained the rank of sub-lieutenant. He was present in the battles of Wagram and Moscow. At one time he was a prisoner of war, and, having fallen ill, was sent to the hospital of Konigsberg. This hospital was sacked by the Russians, and M. Gruel was thrown out into the street, and he passed a whole night in the snow with scarcely any covering. He, however, recovered, and returned to France. His glassworks were of such importance that King Louis Philippe several times visited them. In one of the visits a violent storm came on, which compelled his Majesty to remain and accept a collation. M. Gruel d'Indreville was a member of the Legion of Honour, and had filled several local offices.

Accident to the Countess de Persigny.—An accident, fortunately unattended by serious consequences, occurred on Friday afternoon to the Countess de Persigny, while driving in Hyde Park. It appears that the Countess was driving her pony equipage, when by some means the horses became alarmed, and started off at a rapid speed, and became ultimately quite unmanageable. The Countess having lost all control over the ponies, they eventually came in contact with a carriage at the turn facing Rotten-row, by which collision the ponies were thrown down, the pole broken, and the carriage injured. The Countess de Persigny, evidently in much alarm, was assisted from the vehicle, and at once conveyed to the French Embassy at Albert-gate. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, who passed shortly after the accident, at once proceeded to the Embassy, and were informed that beyond the fright the Countess de Persigny had sustained no injury.

Angling on the River Moy.—The river Moy always celebrated as one of the best rivers for angling in Ireland, has this season afforded unusually good sport. We learn from one of the local papers that last week over 100 fish were captured, some of them of considerable weight. The town of Ballina is situated on the river Moy, and, being provided with two comfortable hotels, is generally made head-quarters by the anglers who now resort to the far west.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE GREAT VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN HYDE PARK.

London, Saturday, June 23.

The weather, though dull, has continued fair. The arrivals from different parts of the country have been on an enormous scale, both as regards Volunteers and ordinary visitors, and London, since the Great Exhibition, has never been so full. The march of the Volunteers through the streets from the different rendezvous was a most interesting sight. The scene on the Strand was, perhaps, the most attractive, as several important corps had made arrangements so as to march in a general mass. Many of the corps had fine bands. A more interesting sight has not been witnessed in London within the memory of man. During the forenoon a great number of persons assembled at the termini of the various railways, to witness the arrival of the different Volunteer Corps from the country. The first to arrive was the Marchioness of Londonderry's Artillery Corps, a fine body of men, accompanied by their band. Shortly before ten o'clock, the Band of the Royal Marines, from Chatham reached the terminus, having been engaged to precede those of the Northamptonshire Rifle Corps. About noon, 3 Lancashire Corps, about 1,300 strong, arrived, and excited particular notice. The different corps were remarkable for their punctuality in assembling at the rendezvous. Her Majesty, attended by a brilliant staff, left Buckingham Palace at 10 minutes to 4 o'clock, in an open carriage. The *cortege* proceeded at a foot pace up Constitution-hill. At 4 o'clock the Queen reached Hyde Park, and was received by a Royal salute from the artillery.

London, Sunday.—At the close of the prescribed manoeuvres executed by the Volunteer forces in Hyde Park yesterday, it was announced that the last movement would be, instead of wheeling into and marching in review order, the entire force would march in contiguous columns, and that they would take the command from the Duke of Cambridge. On the word of command being given by his Royal Highness, the entire body became a moving mass marching forward eastward, in an apparently solid body, the line extending from the southern to western extremity of the Park. After marching in this way some four or five hundred paces, the word "Halt" was given. The whole of the officers saluted, and the men presented arms, the bands striking up "God save the Queen." At this moment the Volunteers spontaneously burst out into one general downright English "Hurrah," and the response it met with from the galleries in front, and from the spectators generally, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and the reverberate cheering in every direction mingled with the booming of cannon, only created new enthusiasm. Not only was the cheering repeated, but thousands of shakos, mounted upon the points of rifles, were waved for some time with extraordinary vigour. The order next given was, "Mounted officers to the front;" and each commander of a brigade, battalion, or corps galloped to the spot where the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Wales were mounted, and surrounded by a splendid staff. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in Chief, in addressing the officers, said he had the command of the Queen to express the deep gratification her Majesty felt at the magnificent sight she had just witnessed. For his own part, he must say he had never in his life seen movements carried out by a large body of men with greater precision and less errors than those he had that day witnessed, and he begged the commanding officers of brigades and battalions, to thank the officers and men under their command for their attendance and general bearing on so interesting an occasion. The announcement of the Commander-in-Chief's opinion to the respective battalions was received with loud bursts of cheering. Her Majesty, the King of the Belgians, and the Princess Alice, stood in the carriage during the whole time of the marching past, which occupied one hour and twenty minutes. Her Majesty had previously passed along the whole of the line. The temporary galleries were constructed for the accommodation of 17,000 persons; the War Office received applications for about 15,000 tickets. The concourse of people in the Park is said to have been wholly unprecedented.

THE WAR IN SICILY.

Petersburg, June 23rd.—It is said that by order of his Majesty, Count Stockelberg, the Russian Minister at Turin, has been instructed to declare to the Sardinian Cabinet that, should the Sardinian Government not henceforth prevent the departure for Sicily of the expedition in course of organisation in the different ports of Sardinia, Count Stockelberg, with the whole *personnel* of the Legation, would quit Piedmont.

Turin, June 24.—Count Cavour approves and maintains the protest which was lodged at Naples on the 11th instant, by the Marquis of Villamarina, against the capture of the Sardinian steamer by the Neapolitan frigate Fulminante.

Paris, June 23.—The *Patrie* of to-day states that Garibaldi held a council of war on the evening of the 21st, at which it was unanimously decided that the insurrectional army, after having collected all the necessary military forces, should march on Messina. The Volunteers brought by Colonel Medici, had been chosen with great care; among them were officers and sub-officers of Engineers. It was believed that the march on Messina would commence on the 28th inst.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

Turin, June 23.—Advices from Ravenna to the 22nd inst, state that at Pola the Austrian Government compelled a Sardinian merchant vessel to hoist the Pontifical flag. At Furma the Harbour-master refused to the steamer Ravenna the papers necessary for departure, because it had hoisted the tri-colour flag.

NAPLES.

Sunday, 24.—It is officially stated the Commander, De Martino, has received from the Emperor of the French the formal assurance that France would not recognise the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont. It is also officially asserted that the Emperor, as well as M. Thouvenal, has drawn particular attention to the fact that the court of the Tuiliers has not recognised the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagna to Piedmont. It is further stated in official quarters that the King of Naples according to the counsels of the Emperor of the French has declared himself ready to enter frankly on the part of reform by granting a liberal constitution to be placed under the guarantee of France and England. In exchange for this, the King of Naples demands the guarantee of his possession by the Western Powers. This, however, has been refused.

Vienna, June 24.—Austria will be represented at the approaching international statistical Congress at London, by Baron Czoernig, and the Chevalier Debrauz.

Naples, June 24.

The number of prisoners taken on board the two steamers captured by the Neapolitan frigate is about 900, all of whom are confined in the prisons of Gaeta.

WRECK OF THE MALABAR.

Advices have been received, dated May 28th, *via* Trieste, which state that the Peninsular and Orienta Company's steamer Malabar has been totally wrecked in harbour.

CHINA.

Shanghai, April 28.—The allied forces occupied Chasan on the 21st April, without opposition from the Chinese. The movements of the rebels are becoming more alarming. Trade stagnant.

Canton, May 6.—No answer has been received from the Chinese Government to the second communication from the British Minister. The Chinese are making extensive preparations for resistance. The rebel disturbances are now over. Trade has improved.

Baden, June 24th.—It is stated that during the conference at Baden the Prince of Prussia directed the attention of the august assembly to the state of affairs in Italy. The Prince Regent is said to have declared that the Sardinian Government was already overran by revolution, and that if no attention were paid to the further course of events, all Europe might be threatened by revolutionary agitation. It is also said that Baron Schleinitz has been ordered to draw up a circular note informing the diplomatic agents of Prussia abroad of what passed in the interview at Baden; in his note particular mention would be made of the words pronounced before Napoleon III. by the Prince Regent of Prussia on the affairs of Italy.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAIL.

Galway, Saturday Evening.—The Royal Mail steamer Golden Fleece, sailed at 7 p.m. this evening, for New York, with 880 passengers, a large cargo, and heavy mails.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONNAUGHT.

Galway, Sunday Evening.—The new steamship Connaught, of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steampacket Company, arrived here at 9-30 this morning.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A LADY.

One of the most diabolical attempts at assassination that has ever taken place in this city was made yesterday, upon a lady, under circumstances of the most extraordinary and unaccountable character. We know not whether to be astonished more at the savagery of the onslaught upon the intended victim, at its daring recklessness, or at its wholly unprovoked and inexplicable nature. The facts of this sanguinary outrage perpetrated in the noonday, in one of our most crowded suburbs, appear to be these:—The victim of the attempt, Miss Margaret Graham, a young lady of high respectability and prepossessing personal appearance, attended worship at 12 o'clock, in the Roman Catholic Church, Whitefriar-street, according to her custom. At the conclusion of the service, about one o'clock, she left the church and proceeded on her way home to Charleston Terrace, Rathmines, where she resides with her mother and sister. She went through York-street, along a portion of the west side of Stephen's-green, through Harcourt-street, Harcourt-road, Richmond-street, to Rathmines—all, as is well known, leading thoroughfares. Shortly after leaving the church, her attention was drawn to a man who, from his movements, appeared to be following and watching her. His mode of proceeding, as well as his general appearance, somewhat alarmed her; but at such an hour of the day, and in such crowded avenues of public traffic, she did not apprehend danger so as to prompt her to seek protection. She was sufficiently alarmed, however, by the movements of the ruffian to urge her to hurry on her way with all the speed she could, without actually attracting to herself the notice of the passers-by. It appears she expected to meet her mother coming out of the Mountpleasant avenue entrance of Rathmines Roman Catholic Chapel. She did not meet her mother; and again observing that the same man was still keeping near her, she hurried on, and, seeing a policeman passing along Richmond-hill, which leads out to the Rathmines-road, she took that direction, in the hope that the presence of the policeman would have some effect in stopping the annoyance to which she was being subjected. The policeman, however, had turned on the Rathmines-road before she could approach him, and when she herself was within about ten yards also of the road the assassin who had so perthnaciously tracked her, suddenly and unexpectedly rushed upon her, and, drawing forth a large carving knife, which up to this time he had secreted about his person, he inflicted a desperate wound upon the left side of the neck, almost severing the carotid artery. She fell to the ground, overcome by the ferocity of the attack, and also fainting from absolute terror. The ruffian drew forth the knife again and made another desperate cut at her as she lay prostrate, wounding her severely on the crown of the head, and cutting off a large portion of her hair. A third time he brandished his dreadful weapon with murderous intent, and was about inflicting more wounds, when, providentially, the policeman before referred to, and who would seem to have merely turned the corner of the road and then retraced his steps, came to the head of Richmond-hill, and, seeing what was going on, rushed forward. The ruffian, as we have stated, was in the act of striking with the knife when he caught sight of the policeman, and instantly ran in the opposite direction at the top of his speed. The policeman pursued, and, after a sharp chase, captured him. This constable, whose promptness and courage deserve all praise, is George Murphy, 33 E. In the meantime Miss Graham, who was now literally weltering in her blood on the road, which was flowing profusely, especially from the wound on her neck, was conveyed to Dr. Brady's medical establishment, at the corner of Richmond-hill, where she received all the treatment that skill and kindness could suggest, for the purpose of trying, if possible, to save a life of which there was apparently so little hope. By extraordinary exertion the hemorrhage, which from its profuseness threatened an almost immediate fatal result, was stopped, but so exhausted was the poor young lady, and so precarious her state, that it was found impossible to remove her, and she is now lying in one of the apartments of Dr. Brady's house, nursed by her mother and sister.

The intending assassin was conveyed to the Rathmines Police Station, where he was kept during the night in custody. Our reporter visited the station last night, for the purpose of ascertaining whatever particulars were known there about him. Nothing was known of him, except what he stated himself. He said his name was William Cummins, and that he had been a "gatherum up," or kind of rag and bone picker, and resided in Thomas-street, but that of late he took to another avocation. He admits that he had no previous knowledge of the lady, and, it is said, avows he was determined to put her to death. He is about thirty years of age, and wears ragged clothes such as might be worn by a man of the class of life to which he describes himself to belong. The expression of his countenance is fierce. Up to the present he has not shown any symptoms of insanity, although, as might be expected, such symptoms are looked for, nor does he evince any desire to seek to escape on this plea. While endeavouring to make his escape he threw the knife from him across a wall, but upon search being made it was found, and is in the hands of the police. He will be brought up this morning at the Head Police-office.

The latest account of Miss Graham was, that if she continued in her present state, there was hope of her recovering, but that fatal symptoms might at any moment manifest themselves.

A letter from Palermo says:—"General Letizia himself related that on Saturday evening he took a walk on the Marina with General Lanza, and each felicitated the other on the success of the campaign against Garibaldi, which they thought finished. 'We went to bed,' he said, 'happy to have overcome all our troubles, and the next morning we were awoke by the news that Garibaldi was not before, but actually in Palermo.'"

The Harvest in France.—It is stated that the harvest this year will be considerably below the average, and the Government prints have in consequence been instructed to say that the Government have ordered large purchases of grain to be made in the United States.

Limerick Races.—We are gratified to announce the "revival" of the ancient sports at the famous race course of Newcastle, near this city, always a favourite resort of the fashionables of this and the surrounding districts, who upon many former occasions assembled upon that commanding ground to enjoy sporting amusements. The days specially fixed are Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of October.—"Limerick Chronicle."

Interesting Experiment in Naval Warfare.—Great preparations are being made at Toulon for an experiment to be tried with the steel-plated frigate Gloire. This vessel is to be impelled by all the power of steam to strike against a ship of the line, and endeavour to cut her in two with her bronze prow. The steam-engines of the Gloire are enveloped with mattresses, to protect them from being too much shaken by the force of the shock. Every precaution against accidents has been adopted by skilful engineers. The experiment is to be tried against the ship of the line Montebello, which is now old. Should it succeed, several large steamships will be built on the plan of the Gloire.

Several boats on a new system, for forming a bridge of boats to enable an army to cross a river, have been placed on the Swiss Lake at Versailles. An experiment is to be tried with them on a small scale, and if it succeed the experiment will be repeated on a grand scale, in presence of the Emperor on the river Seine, at St. Cloud. Under the new system the wooden beams and ropes at present used in the construction of a bridge of boats are replaced by caoutchouc.

The Indian Government have just completed taking up vessels for the conveyance of 2,836 troops to India, the whole of which are to sail in the course of July. The annexed is believed to be a correct list of the engagements:—200 troops from Cork to Madras, by the Coldstream, to embark the 10th of July. 883 troops from Gravesend and Portsmouth to Madras, by the Marlsborough and Holmesdale, to embark the 6th and 7th of July. 630 troops from Gravesend and Portsmouth to Bombay, by the Windsor Castle and Star Queen, to embark the 24th and 26th of July. 730 troops from Cork to Bombay, by the Conway, to embark the 11th of July. 730 troops from Cork to Calcutta, by the Warrior Queen and Alpine, to embark on the 13th and 14th July. The whole of these have been taken at rates between £10 and £13, including victualling, &c. It is thought about 3,000 more will be tendered for next week, principally for Calcutta and Kurrachee.

One of the Madrid papers states that Don Antonio de Gehenique, Treasurer of the Central Board of Government, has been commissioned to proceed to Tangiers for the purpose of taking charge of the money which the Emperor of Morocco is to deliver on the 1st July next, on account of the 400,000,000 in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Spain. General Echague has been appointed Captain-General of the Island of Porto Rico. His Excellency will leave for that colony in the beginning of July. The Spanish steam sloop Pizarro, six guns, left Cadiz on the 11th inst., for the Havana, with the Naval Commander-in-Chief of that station, Don L. Guiterrez de Rubalcaba; and, on the 12th, the United States steamer San Jacinto took her departure for the westward.

The Silk Crop.—The *Levant Herald* says:—"Letters from various parts of the interior confirm the intelligence as to the abundance and excellence of the silk produce of this season. Reports to this effect have been received from Bosnia, Adrianople, Salonica, Broussa, Smyrna, and elsewhere."

The Baden Conference.—The *Ost Deutsche* has the following:—"The interview at Baden was not improvised so rapidly as may have been supposed, but was the result of repeated previous negociations and deliberations. Some persons have stated that Russia was the real intermediate party in bringing it about, but that is an error. According to letters which we have received, it was England who arranged the affair, Queen Victoria impressing on the Prince Regent the utility of the interview, which would be, to a certain point, treated entirely as a family affair. The Queen seems to have advised the father of her son-in-law wisely, for by degrees this interview has assumed a form which gives to the German position of Prussia a most brilliant prominence, and one which exceeds all expectation. By a coincidence of circumstances, and particularly by the sudden resolution of the King of Hanover, the number, at first limited, of the Princes, who were to meet at Baden, increased so much that eventually all the great sovereigns of Germany with the exception of Austria, were present. From the fact that the kings and grand dukes of Germany rally at the present important moment round the Prince Regent, Prussia assumes a much higher position than hitherto in the eyes of Europe and in those of the German people. This is one of the most important consequences of the event of Baden, and when the princes shall have returned home, the practical effects will be seen in different directions. For us, this result appears much more significative for the future than the result of the interview with Napoleon."

IRISH POOR IN ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Saturday.

The Select Committee on Irremovable Poor sat this day—Mr. Villiers in the chair. Other members of the committee—Mr. Dodson, Mr. Beecroft, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Knight, Mr. Tollemache, and Mr. G. F. Maguire.

Mr. Alfred Moore, Relieving-officer of Leeds for the last 13 years, was examined, and said that the Irremovable Act had considerably increased the charge upon the rateable property in the township. He thought that the entire law should be done away with, and the Irish system of relief adopted. Pauperism was a national and not local misfortune, and should be relieved by the nation. The English system was crushing to the poor man, and had no recommendation in its favour. The medical charities of Leeds were very extensive, and caused numbers of poor to visit Leeds to embrace the benefit of them. He was opposed either to settlement or irremovability.

The Chairman—Have you many Irish in Leeds?

Witness—We relieved last week 181 heads of families irremovable Irish, and 58 irremovable English. Under any system of relief we could not have removed these Irish families, as when the stuff manufacture was introduced into Leeds, they were induced to settle at this class of work, and the feeling of the town is opposed to their removal when out of work. There is an advantage given by the law to the Irish poor which the English have not: the provision in the law allows the magistrates to make out the order for removal, "if they see fit," in the case of the Irish poor. The magistrates consider these words as giving them power of discretion, and frequently do not send back cases of great hardship; Board of Guardians make out the order for removal, and refer it to the magistrates; these decide all cases in open court. The Irish cases we send to Liverpool, where they are put on board, and money and provisions given them for the passage. The amount given varies with the size of the family. When they land on the other side, the union of the port takes charge of them.

Sir William Miles—An Irish family—suppose a woman and four children, the eldest of whom is 10 years—are put on board for removal, what sum of money would you give them?

Witness—From 7s. to 10s.

Mr. Maguire—You say that the Irish pauper has greater privileges than the English in removal, as the magistrate exercises a discretion in the former. Does not this arise from the fact that the guardians exercise great caution before they make out an English order, as they would be liable to law expenses if they attempted unjust removals?

Witness—I cannot say.

Mr. Maguire—You know that the magistrate signs the order as a matter of course in the case of the English poor?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Maguire—And if the board removed the pauper wrongfully, don't they run the risk of an action?

Witness—Oh, yes; there is an appeal to quarter sessions.

Mr. Maguire—And does not the dread of this make the board cautious?

Witness—I can't say that it does.

Mr. Villiers—Did you ever hear of a case of appeal from Ireland?

Witness—Never against the union of Leeds.

Mr. Maguire—Do you wish to impress upon the committee that the reason why appeals are not heard from Ireland is because Leeds never sends to Ireland illegal cases?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Maguire—You spoke of the old residents whom Leeds induced to come over to work at manufactures, and said that you were averse to removing these. Suppose a resident of this class has removed to a neighbouring town, owing to work being slack, and returns to Leeds again when he has resided three years, he finds himself obliged to seek relief, would you remove him?

Witness—Certainly; though he resided four years and eleven months the law compels us to remove him.

Mr. Dodson—But this don't apply to Irish specially?

Witness—Oh, no; equally to English. I have known an English pauper removed from Leeds to a distant part of Cornwall, where no relative resided.

Mr. Maguire—Such a case must be exceptional. But you must know many cases where an Irish pauper left Ireland at 15, has worked till he was 50 years of age in England, and has been removed?

Witness—Such cases do exist.

The Chairman—If you abolished the law of settlement, do you not take into consideration the inducement held out to Irish poor coming over and settling in England?

Witness—I do not; I cannot see for what they would come over.

Chairman—What does the removal of paupers cost Leeds?

Witness—Not less than £300 or £400 a year.

Mr. Maguire—The year 1847—the year of fever and famine as it was called—caused many Irish to remove to Leeds. Do you anticipate a similar effect should another crisis arise?

Witness—The population of Ireland has greatly changed since then in character and numbers, and I do not think we have reason to look forward to such a sudden increase.

Mr. Joseph Hendley, assistant overseer of Sunderland Union—There was a good number of Scotch and Irish cases of poor in our union. There were 7,675 poor relieved in Sunderland last year; of these 3,357 were irremovable; the cost of relieving these irremovable cases amounted to £3,235 14s. 7d. Within the last fortnight a case occurred where an old man who had worked for 45 years in a parish in Sunderland Union, and had crossed the river to look for work, he was considered to have broken his residence, and an order was made out to remove him to his native place. When the case was referred to the magistrates, they thought it such a case of hardship that they got over the difficulty by declaring that he had not broken his settlement, but merely temporarily changed, and they allowed him to return to the parish where he had resided. The Sunderland Union had many Irish resident, but they have latterly diminished.

Sir W. Miles—What effect would a diminution of from 5 to 2 years have upon the union of Sunderland?

Witness—Any reduction of the term of residence must considerably increase our charges, unless the area over which it is raised be increased.

To the Chairman—I have not found the Irish and Scotch make misstatements with regard to the place of their birth. The Irish prefer not to remove, and take themselves off to a neighbouring union where the law is not carried out so strictly as in Sunderland. The Board of Guardians are averse to doing away with the present law. We find that our English system encourages the poor from the midland counties of Ireland to come over. Roscommon is a fruitful source of pauperism. I paid a visit to the workhouse at Boyle, and found that the paupers were only given two meals a day. The wretched feeding must tempt the poor to migrate to English union workhouses, where a better system of feeding is kept. A woman named O'Meara came to us last week, with three children. She said that her husband had gone to America five weeks ago, leaving her in Mayo. She came over to Sunderland, and intended moving about until her husband should send the money for her passage to the parish priest. The union cannot submit to such cases being imposed on them. The visit I paid to Boyle was in 1857. I also went to Enniskillen Workhouse and Bawnboy, but I considered Boyle the worst case; I cannot see how animal life can be kept up on the meagre feeding they get there. I found their breakfast was eight ounces of oatmeal and half a pint of milk, and their dinner 14 ounces of brown bread and half a pint of oatmeal and water, with an old leek in it. In England we give the pauper 12 ounces of cooked meat, distributed over the week. I asked a master whether animal food could be given. He said the whole country would be pauperised thereby. Irish paupers say they would rather go to jail than be removed to their own country. If a law of settlement were established in Ireland we should be relieved of these cases.

The Chairman—This is out of the question; Ireland would not submit to it.

Witness—The difficulty at present is that twelve Irish seaports are obliged to support such cases as are removed from England, though they were never there before. Of the 750 cases sent from England to these ports, I found that 672 were not born in the union to which they were thus removed. I have heard that Irish landlords, when desirous, can relieve themselves effectively of their poor by directing the roofs to be taken off the cottages in which they reside; these then come to England. I have heard that the number of evictions in Ireland were 2,000, and I fear that the majority had come to England.

Mr. Maguire—Why not to America?

Witness—I see enough of them coming to England.

Mr. Maguire—How can you account for the fact that you had only two cases of Irish removals from Sunderland last year, if they come over in such numbers?

Witness—It is notorious that our union carries out the law strictly, so that they do not now come amongst us. The case which I mentioned, of the man who resided 45 years in Sunderland, was an Irishman.

Mr. Villiers—You spoke of the imperfect food in the Irish Unions. In what condition were the paupers?—I found them healthy.

Mr. Villiers—Do you consider the food there was relatively worse than in England to the general food of the country?

Witness—Certainly. In the English workhouse, we feed our paupers as well as cottagers can support themselves.

Mr. Maguire—Do you find that the Irish are willing to go into the workhouse?

Witness—Certainly not. They seem quite contented if we allow them into it. We do not, however, send an able-bodied man seeking relief to the workhouse, but give him an order for work, for doing which he is entitled to support for himself and family.

POSITION OF FRANCE IN ROME.

The French troops at Rome will not, as was asserted by several journals some time since, leave that city during next month. They will remain to defend the city against any attacks that may be made. France will guarantee to Pius IX. Rome as his residence; beyond that the French Government cannot interfere. All the appeals made to the Roman Government, urging it to retrieve its position by well-considered reforms, having met with no attention, France can no longer interpose in behalf of the Pontiff, should his own subjects revolt against the tyranny and ill-treatment of the foreign mercenaries that form the gen-darmerie in the Papal dominions.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Sayers and Heenan, the pugilists are to exhibit, for those who may wish to see them, in the Rotundo, this afternoon, at two o'clock.

A courthouse and bridewell are to be erected in Newport, county Tipperary.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

Again the weather presents a very favourable aspect and the possibility of enjoying a short period of fine weather is becoming every day more and more probable. The heavy rain of Friday was succeeded by the gentle showers and sunshine of Saturday, and the still brighter sky and warmer atmosphere of yesterday. It is to be earnestly hoped that the duration of this fine weather may be sufficient to enable the agriculturist to perform those duties which have been so retarded by the inclemency of the weather, and that he may be enabled to save those crops to which the continuance of rain, even for another week, must inevitably have proved highly detrimental.

All the yachts belonging to the Irish Model Yacht Club left Kingstown harbour on Saturday last, at half-past 3 o'clock, and continued to cruise in company in the Bay, under the command of Captain Byrne, until seven o'clock in the evening, when they were again made fast at their moorings in the harbour. A very large number of persons were present on the east pier and jetty, who witnessed with much satisfaction the tacking and manoeuvring of the little crafts, as they gallantly rode over the waves, and set their sails for port.

Yesterday morning, at 6 o'clock, the champions of England and America arrived by the mailpacket in Kingstown. Notwithstanding the early hour, there were some persons whom curiosity prompted to be present to witness their arrival, who had waited anxiously on Saturday evening until all the steamers had arrived, in the hope that one of them contained the illustrious prize-fighters. They proceeded at once by train to Dublin, where they purpose, on this day (Monday), exhibiting themselves on two occasions, at the Rotundo Gardens, when the lovers of the pugilistic art will have the pleasure of making their acquaintance, by the expenditure of a very moderate admission fee.

The yacht Helen, the property of J. Gubbins, Esq., cutter, 25 tons burden, sailed into Kingstown Harbour on Saturday last. The steamboat belonging to the Trinity Board, London, arrived at Kingstown about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, after a tour of inspection round the coast of Ireland, having on board the Inspector of Lighthouses, and several members of the Ballast Board-Committee, Dublin.

The usual Divine service intended for the sailors and fishermen about Kingstown Harbour, conducted by the Rev. J. D. Smith, was held yesterday at a quarter to three o'clock in the afternoon, on board the Express steamboat, which lay along the point of the jetty. A great many seafaring men were present, but the larger portion of the audience was composed of the most fashionable people from the vicinity of Kingstown and persons who arrived by train from Dublin or elsewhere.

DUBLIN FOOT-RACES—JUNE 23.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

Committee:—H R Murry, Esq; J R Sutcliffe, Esq; W T Corbett, Esq; Cole Brunskill, Esq; C Murphy, Esq; J Osborne, Esq. Honorary Secretary—T R Brunskill, Esq. Clerk of the Course—R G Leclerc, Esq. Judge—F Fauls, Esq. Starter—Mr. Keogh.

There was a very fashionable and numerous attendance at the Leinster cricket ground to witness these sports. Fortunately, the weather for once turned out favourable, though from the recent heavy rains the ground was very deep and heavy, and interfered much in some of the contests, particularly in the running high jump, two or three of the competitors fairly sticking in the mud. On future occasions it would be better that a more central spot should be selected. Last season Mountjoy-square was the scene, and a better could not be chosen. The ground was badly kept, the impatience of the large crowd breaking bounds, and greatly impeding the sports, which, with this exception, were well carried out, and contested with the greatest possible spirit, particularly the two hurdle races, and the flat race of half a-mile. All passed off with the greatest possible *eclat*, and great credit is due to the committee, and all parties connected in getting up the affair, and especially to Mr. Brunskill, the Hon. Secretary, who was indefatigable in his attentions to all parties concerned.

The band of the 1st Royal Dragoons, under the direction of Professor Heidleman, was in attendance, and played several favourite airs during the evening.

Small Boys' Race of 100 yards—1 Prize—T. Corbett.
Flat Race of 150 Yards—2 Prizes—R. B. Richards and J. A. Stewart.
Running High Jump—1 Prize—E Radcliffe.
Juvenile Race of 100 Yards—1 Prize—G. Massey.
Hurdle Race of 250 Yards—1 Prize—J. A. Stewart.
Standing High Jump—1 Prize—J. A. Stewart.
Hurdle Race of 400 yards—1 Prize—J. R. Stewart.
Flat Race of Half a Mile—2 Prizes—R. R. Bolton and L. Fleury.
Flat Race of 1,000 Yards—2 Prizes. Open to all. To fill at the Post—T. Baker and W. H. Sims.
Sack Race of 60 Yards—1 Prize. 12 entries—The winner, as usual, was W. Carew, of T.C.D.

DENMARK.

While the German Sovereigns are having rendezvous with the great men of the Tuileries, we have also had our royal meeting here. Yesterday week, King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway, paid a visit to our King at Cronburg Castle, and although his stay was but short, and in the present state of our Court it could not be otherwise, it is believed to be the beginning of a more intimate and cordial understanding between the two Governments. The sovereigns have for many years been personal friends, and the attachment of the nations towards each other is as deeply rooted as ever; but it was lately observed, especially since Baron Manderstrom's appointment to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at Stockholm, that the diplomatic relations between the Governments were not as friendly as might be desired, and it was feared that Russian influences had gained some ground over the personal inclination of the Swedish King.

However this may be, the fact of the Scandinavian Sovereigns meeting at the present moment shows that they are fully alive to the importance of common action in anything that the future may have in store for us.

The meeting at Cronburg was most cordial, and the enthusiastic reception which met both Sovereigns must have convinced every disbeliever that this was no mere act of courtesy, but that in heart as in thought both nations are brethren.—*Letter from Copenhagen, June 18.*

NAPLES.

A correspondent writing from Naples, June 17th, says:

The state of the army is such as to awaken grave apprehensions, and confirms all that I have predicted of it for some time past. It is in a state of dissolution and insubordination. At Caserta I hear that the 8th, 9th, and 10th regiments of the line treat their officers with open contempt, and sell in the streets the plunder they have acquired in Palermo and the neighbourhood. I have it on the authority of a general officer. His aide-de-camp relates that in the haversack of a soldier was found a lady's hand, with the rings upon it. The incident would not be remarkable in the history of a soldiery who have been encouraged in every kind of licence, and who were guilty of such atrocious acts in 1848. As to desertions, they are frequent in Sicily, and would be here if the same opportunity presented itself. On the 14th inst. 57 officers and subalterns were taken into the prisons of the Castello dell' Ovo. They belonged to the 15th Regiment.

The order of the day for the last month, which has just been printed, notes that Generals Primerano and Fiocenza, as I have already informed you, have been placed in *ritiro*. They refused to act. But all the world is talking of an order for the exile of General Salzano and staff, and the superior officers who came up from Palermo to the island of Ischia. They are not allowed even to come to Naples; but a steamer has been engaged to take them from Castellamare this morning to the place of their distination. An inquiry, it is said will be made in their conduct, under the superintendence of General Delcaretto; and, if the result justifies such a measure, a court-martial will take place.

Some people inform me that in defence of themselves the officers urge they had no control over troops who have been demoralised by the hope and the promise of plunder. I have spoken of the pillage committed by the soldiers, and I may allude to the pillage which was and is expected by the King's friends in Naples. I have no hesitation in saying that from 1799, when Cardinal Ruffo entered Naples on the 13th of June, down to the present day, pillage has been winked at, if not promised, as a "gratification" to the loyal Lazzaroni. There was great fear of an incident of this kind last Wednesday, on the anniversary of Cardinal Ruffo's saintly atrocities, and, had it not been for the warnings of Mr. Elliot and Baron Brenier, something might have taken place under cover of a Royalist demonstration. But we are not out of the wood—pillage is the hope and desire of large classes here, soldiers as well as Lazzaroni. I am told by some of the people that cellars have been secured to receive the anticipated booty, and it is in the anticipated possibility of such results that I would recommend the adoption of the most prompt measures on the part of the large naval force now in the bay; every vessel should be prepared to land a certain number of marines on the slightest appearance of disorder, which the Government cannot or will not prevent. I cannot forget what took place in Naples in 1848, when murder and plunder were carried on by the people and the soldiery, and all the world knows what has been done in Sicily during the last two months.

Since I wrote on the 15th the Vauban and the Pronay have come in, and a Sardinian gunboat, as also the two British vessels Renown and London. The foreign force, therefore, stands thus:—4 British ships of the line, 4 French ditto, with an admiral's flag; 3 ditto Sicilian steamers; 1 Russian, admiral; 1 Spanish sloop; 1 Austrian, and 1 Sardinian.

Maniscalm, the notorious Director of Police in Palermo, has an unquiet residence here. His horses have been turned out of two stables, and he has been compelled to leave his lodgings. 200 of his satellites are lodged in the Albergo dei Poveri, at the expense of the Government. An *emeute* took place among them on Thursday night, and the soldiers being called out, four were wounded. It is said that the Neapolitan police are angels in comparison with these reptiles.

The Savoy Brigade.—Two detachments of the Savoy brigade, each from 200 to 300 strong, arrived at Lyons on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Marshal Castellane reviewed them, and they were loudly cheered by the people of the town. After the review the Marshal held a long conversation with the officers. Although the men were without arms, and much fatigued with their journey, everybody remarked their martial air and military bearing. In fact, they may bear a comparison with any crack French regiment.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—SATURDAY.

Ex parte Cody, in re Watts, a supposed lunatic.

This case, which stood over from a former day for the filing of further affidavits, was resumed. The petition was on the part of James Cody, the brother of the supposed lunatic, Margaret Watts, for a commission of lunacy to inquire into her state of mind. The commission was resisted by John O'Connell, who claimed to be the husband of the alleged lunatic. The additional affidavits made in the case were opened by Mr. Brewster, Q.C., on the part of the petitioner. Mary O'Connor's affidavit, filed the 18th of the present month, stated that the alleged lunatic lodged for several months in her house near Cork, and that she then laboured under the delusion that people were endeavoring to break into the house to rob and murder her; that she was in the habit of buying large quantities of fish from hawkers, much more than she had any necessity for; that she used to give bank-notes and silver to her child to play with, and purchased large quantities of dress and jewellery. Mary Ann Cody, the wife of the petitioner, made an affidavit, in which she stated that she became acquainted with Mrs. Watts in July, 1851; that she lodged in the same house in Queenstown, and while there the alleged lunatic was in the habit of getting out of bed and walking about the room until four o'clock in the morning, and that she frequently expressed her fear of men and horses following her, and was strongly impressed with the notion that somebody would poison her; that after her return from England she went to reside with deponent, and, having taken a fancy to deponent's lodgings, she (deponent) left her apartments to please the alleged lunatic, and went to reside opposite to her; deponent then frequently observed Mrs. Watts buying large quantities of fish from provision hawkers, who knew her so well that they were in the habit of collecting in large numbers round the door, waiting for her to come down; that she was in the habit of bringing a large watch-dog into the bed with her for her protection, and that she had but one room, which she used for all purposes; deponent denied that she was in the habit, as alleged, of giving the supposed lunatic intoxicating drinks, and that she never saw her taking anything but ale prior to the alleged marriage with John O'Connell; she stated that during the time the alleged lunatic was with her she (deponent) frequently sought to induce her to go to chapel, and attend to her religious duties, but could not do so; and that from the time she came from England up to the period of the alleged marriage, deponent never saw her enter a place of worship, or say a prayer in the morning or evening; that she refused to have her child (now eight years old) baptised, and ridiculed the idea of doing so, and that the deponent and her husband caused the child to be baptised a Roman Catholic without the knowledge or consent of the alleged lunatic; he visited the alleged lunatic after the marriage, and found her in bed, and saw O'Connell giving the child whiskey in a tumbler. Ellen O'Shea deposed that the alleged lunatic came on a visit to her in January last, and that she then heard her say she knew nothing about her marriage, or how she was married, or whether she was married at all; that "they took her down on her knees, and took her up again, and that she knew nothing more about it;" that they said she was married to a man named "Jack." The further affidavit of the petitioner corroborated the statements of his wife. Mary Wills deposed to some strange and incoherent expressions which the alleged Mrs. Watts gave utterance to. Jane Wills made an affidavit, in which she stated that she never saw John O'Connell until a week prior to the alleged marriage; that she never observed any intimacy between him and Mrs. Watts; and that she never heard of the marriage until 10 o'clock on the night of the day on which it took place.

William Connell, farmer, of Ballintontas, made an affidavit, in which he stated he became acquainted with Mrs. Watts about nine months ago, having frequently met her at the house of Leahy, in Ballinacurra; he was well acquainted with John O'Connell, who claimed to be the husband of the alleged lunatic; on the Saturday previous to the marriage deponent was in Leahy's public-house, on which occasion he saw, in the back parlour, John O'Connell, Mrs. Watts and Leahy and O'Connell's father; they were all drinking; he saw John O'Connell take a bottle out of his pocket and sprinkle something on a handkerchief; he saw him apply the handkerchief to Mrs. Watts's face, after which she fell asleep and was carried away upstairs and put to bed; heard Leahy ask O'Connell was it chloroform, and he said it was; he heard of the marriage on the following day; deponent asked Leahy the next day was there any fear of Mrs. Watts, and he said "No, there was not much in it;" Mr. Howe, the solicitor for the petitioner, made an affidavit to the effect that having received information that William Connell was anxious to give information to the relatives of Mrs. Watts about the marriage, he proceeded to Cork; upon inquiry he was informed that William Connell had made the affidavit, above referred to, and that he was the granduncle of John O'Connell, and that the reason why it was not so stated in the affidavit was that he (William Connell) was apprehensive of violence from the hands of the O'Connells. The deponent's affidavit then went on to state that he had a long interview with William O'Connell, on which occasion he told deponent, in reply to a question put by him, as to his giving evidence against his relative, that having gone to confession and told the priest what he had witnessed at Leahy's, the clergyman told him he should, if he were to walk on his knees, find out the relatives of Mrs. Watts in order to give them the information, that he accordingly went to the petitioner's house in Cork, and detailed to him the statements contained in his affidavit. The next affidavit read was made by William Connell, of Ballintontas, farmer, who swore that he was the granduncle of John O'Connell; that he had never made the affidavit purporting to be his, and that he knew nothing of the statements contained in it; there was an affidavit, also, made by another William Connell, of the same place, in which he denied having made the affidavit in question; they were the only William Connells in the neighbourhood.

The Chancellor said he had heard enough of the case to induce him to grant a commission.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., on the part of John O'Connell, submitted that the fabrication of William Connell's affidavit gave a colour to the entire case put forward on behalf of the petitioner.

The Chancellor said he would not enter into any investigation of the contradictory statements in the affidavits, nor prejudge the case by any observations upon the impersonation of William Connell. The case was now in such a state that he could not refuse a commission; but, whatever was the result, he would take care that there should be an explanation of the circumstances attending the procuring of the affidavit alleged to be a fabrication. He would put the parties under terms to produce the person who made this affidavit if they could find him. He would direct the commission to be sped before a special jury of the city of Dublin.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a County Special Jury.)

De Barnardy v. the Midland Great Western Railway Company.

The plaintiff in this case is Miss Jane Constance De Barnardy, of Kingstown, who had been living as governess in the family of Colonel White. The summons and plaint averred that on the 14th November, 1859, the plaintiff was a passenger in a first-class carriage on the Midland Railway to Clonsilla; that the train came in collision with an engine which had been left on the line, through the alleged negligence of the company's officials; that the plaintiff was violently knocked off her seat, and was greatly bruised, in consequence of which she suffered very much in her health, and her mental faculties had been much impaired, by reason of which she was unable to follow her occupation, and would not be able to earn her livelihood for the future. Damages were laid at £500. The defence pleaded that the injuries complained of were not caused by the negligence or through the want of proper care and skill on the part of the defendant.

Colonel French was examined, and deposed to the nature of the occurrence.

Colonel White was about being examined, when

Mr. Battersby, Q.C., on behalf of the defendants, said they would not allow the case to go further. Such an accident had never occurred on the company's line before, and they were not aware of the facts of the case until it had actually gone to trial. The only desire the directors had in the matter was to act with equity and justice, and they were now ready to give the lady, with the consent of all parties, the amount of compensation she originally claimed. They would allow a verdict to be entered, by consent, for £500 for the plaintiff.

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., said the directors had acted with much fairness and propriety in the matter. They had shown great good sense and consideration in what they had done.

The Chief Justice said he was glad the case had been settled in such a liberal and becoming manner.

Counsel for the plaintiff—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.; Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.; and Mr. Sidney. Attorney—Mr. William Bloomfield.

For the defendant—Mr. Battersby, Q.C.; and Mr. Levinge. Attorney—Mr. W. P. Kirwan.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—SATURDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

King v. Promoter Insurance Company.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court. The action is brought by the plaintiff to recover the amount of two policies of insurance for £1,000 and £500, effected on the life of a person named Stevenson, deceased. The evidence for the plaintiff's case was brought to a close early on Saturday, and

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon proceeded to state the defendant's case. Evidence would be produced to prove that the representations made to induce the company to grant the policies were false. The insured was described as healthy, the fact being, as the company now allege, that he was in consumption, of which disease members of his family had died. The learned serjeant said the jury could not find for the plaintiff unless they believed that when the representations in question were made to the company they were believed to be true. The fact of even a symptom of pulmonary consumption having been manifested should have been communicated to the company, which would not take such a risk if they knew the fact, the more especially when other members of the family had died of the same disease.

The case has not yet concluded.

COMMISSION COURT—SATURDAY.

The Honourable Barons Hughes and Fitzgerald took their seats upon the Bench at the usual hour on Saturday morning, and disposed of the remaining business.

THE RIOT IN TAYLOR'S COURT.—Margaret Fox, Ellen Fox, Mary Anne Redmond, Mary Anne Sheridan, Bridget Plunkett, Anne M'Cann, Julia Kenny, Mary Kenny, Rosanna Cox, Mary Anne Doolan, Letitia Grady, Michael Kavanagh, James Coogan, William Denton, and Bridget Bell were indicted for creating a riot in Taylor's-court, off Creighton-street, on the night of the 7th of April. There were several other counts charging them with assaulting the persons of Ellen Sherwood and Hugh Harkness, and with attempting to burn the house of Mrs. Sherwood, in the aforesaid place.

Serjeant Lawson and Messrs. J. E. Walshe, Q.C., and Charles R. Barry, Q.C., prosecuted for the Crown.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Mr. J. A. Curran, instructed by Mr. J. Fitzgerald.

The following jury, on challenge, having been made was then empannelled:—John Alcorn, William Brunton, Francis Durham, Samuel H. B. Higgs, Anthony Wilson, John Chambers, William Whyte, John Chaloner, Nicholas Walsh, Patrick Plunket, Rody Keshan, and Richard Worn.

Serjeant Lawson stated the case for the prosecution. The 15 traversers, he said, stood indicted for a very serious misdemeanour, they being guilty of a riot and an assault on the house in which were Ellen Sherwood and Hugh Harkness at the time. The circumstances of the case were of a very unusual character. It appeared that Ellen Sherwood, who would be the principal witness for the prosecution, was a widow, and that she resided in a small cottage, consisting of but one apartment, in Taylor's-court in this city. On the night of the 7th April, Ellen Sherwood, accompanied by Hugh Harkness, was returning to her home between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock. Before she reached her home, but when she was near it, she heard threatening expressions, and immediately after she entered the cottage it was assailed by a considerable crowd of persons, amongst whom were the traversers, and the prosecutrix would be able to identify the several traversers as having taken an active part in the riot. This proceeding was accompanied by shouts of violence against Ellen Sherwood and Hugh Harkness. The window was broken, large stones were thrown in, and the inmates were obliged to take refuge behind the door, which opened from the street. This state of things proceeded for a considerable time, and then one of the traversers came with a straw chair, which he had set on fire, and threw it into the room. This discreditable and disgraceful transaction continued for over three hours, and only ceased at two o'clock in the morning, when the parties retired, leaving the house in the wrecked condition which would be deposed to. It was very strange that a transaction such as this should have occurred in the city of Dublin, but from the expressions of "souper," and such like, made use of, there could be no difficulty in assigning a motive to the parties in their proceedings. It appeared, and would be sufficiently demonstrated in the course of the case, that the traversers were actuated by some mistaken or misguided religious feeling. It was unnecessary for him to say that such a proceeding as this could not be tolerated for one moment in any civilised or well governed community, and he should ill discharge his duty to the Crown if he did not state that it was the determination of those who were entrusted with the administration of justice in this country to do all that in them lay to put an end to scenes like this. The laws secured to every man freedom of thought and action, more especially as to his religious convictions, and any one who attempted to interfere with another in this respect, or took the law into his own hands in any shape, transgressed his duty as a subject, and should be dealt with and punished accordingly. Having exhorted the jury to dismiss from the case all angry or sectarian feeling, the learned serjeant concluded by saying that the Crown appeared only for the purpose of having the investigation properly and rightly conducted, with a view to the vindication of justice.

The following evidence was then given:—

Ellen Sherwood, examined by Mr. Walsh, Q.C.—I lived in Taylor's-court when this occurrence took place; it is off Creighton-street; it is not a thoroughfare; it opens on Windmill-lane; I lived in a cottage with one apartment; was living there five or six years; was then a widow, and am so going on two years; my husband was a sailor; my children formerly lived there with me; there were seven of them; the owners of the ship took four of them from me to send them to school in Galway; one baby died; the owners of the vessel took another, and the third was in Boston; these two were at sea; returned from Galway myself on the 7th of April; went to Mrs. Smyly's house first; went from that with Hugh Harkness to my own house; got to Taylor's-court about half-past ten; when we reached Taylor's-court I took off my cape and bonnet, when I heard names of "souper" called, and people saying I sold my children for £20; that continued for near an hour before stones began to be thrown; they said they would take my life, and were throwing stones, but for that hour none struck the house; saw all the traversers present, and more whom I could not name, in the Head Office; knew them all for five or six years. [Witness here identified all the traversers.] There were twice that number; never offended one of them; they all live in my court, and Mr. Day's-court, which is beside mine; they were all there shouting; Coogan was not calling names, nor Kavanagh, but all the women were; after about an hour I opened the door and asked them what they wanted; they said they would take my life for selling my children; I shut the door and locked it; they called a second time, and I opened it, and they made a rush in and threw in a broken tin can, and some one (I can't say who) caught me by the jaw and hair, and said they would take my life: that was a woman; succeeded in shutting the door; could not say who threw in the can; Rosanna Cox then threw in a large stone through the window; she was the first to throw a stone in; I saw her do it; I was opposite the window then; had a candle lit at the time; it was dark at the beginning of the night; there was a bit of a moon, not a full one, afterwards; Cox said she would not leave a ha'porth in the house when she threw the stone; the stones then continued till the window sash, pictures, and ornaments were all broken; when the window was broken, we stood with our backs to the door, and three panes of glass over it were broken, and the footboard of the bed; there was nowhere else to save life in the room but beside the door; I got only one blow, and that was on the calf of the leg as I passed the window; when the window was broken in, Ann M'Cann and Rosy Cox brought a lighted straw chair to the window, and threw it in; Kavanagh said he "would cook my goose," and that I sold my children; he swore he would cook my goose for selling my children for £20, and demanded some money for drink; the chair was blazing and burned the window curtains as it came in; we threw it out, and he threw it back again—I mean Harkness and myself; Kavanagh it was who threw it back; Doolin, Cox, M'Cann, and Julia Kenny were at the window at the time; we then put out the chair on fire; Rosy Cox and Doolin said they would not leave the place till they did not leave a stick for selling my children; could not say who was the other woman there at that time; they left all but a few at two o'clock in the morning; Rosy Cox, Julia Kenny, and Mary Doolin were the last to leave; and Ann M'Cann, who did not stay quite as long as the rest; they all went away at half-past three, and went into Mrs. Redmond's house; I opened the door and saw them going into it; they were telling what they did; she lives five doors from me on the same side; saw Cox, Doolin, and Kenny there, and heard them tell all they had broken; Harkness ran for his life about four or five o'clock; shortly after the crowd left; I left at six o'clock in the morning in a covered car which I got at the end of the court; Cox came out with her petticoat on with Margaret Fox, and clapped their hands and said if they were out in time they would have taken my life or dashed my brains out; saw no stones with Letitia Grady; the stones thrown over the door did not fall near us, as we stood with our backs to it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—It was, I think, some time past one o'clock when the chair was thrown in; Harkness and I had our backs to the door at the time; the candle was lighting.

Mr. Curran—How could you see the women and men throwing in the chair and the stones if your back was to the door?

Witness—I could see them reach in their arms.

A Juror—Was the door on a line with the window?

Witness—It was.

Mr. Curran—How could you see what took place outside the house?—I did see them; I heard them go and say in Mrs. Redmond's house what they had done; I stood on the steps of my own door, and could hear them five doors off; Harkness was several times in the house before; I could not tell how often Harkness was there; there was no marriage talked of between us; Harkness never slept a night in the house; I have been living since as servant with Mrs. Smyly; Harkness lives on board his ship; I saw him every day lately.

Mr. Curran—Did you and he breakfast together since?

Witness—Yes; any time he calls at Mrs. Smyly's he gets dinner or breakfast there, if it is going; none of these people ever offended me since; all about the money was a fiction; I never got a penny for my children.

A Juror—Where were the police at this time, my lord?

Baron Fitzgerald—Indeed, gentlemen, that is what I have been asking myself during this evidence.

The Juror—It is a strange thing that such a monstrous outrage as this was should be permitted to take place.

Mr. Curran—It would be better for the juror to abstain from observations of this kind until he hears the whole case. Using them at this stage indicates a preconceived opinion.

Baron Fitzgerald—Recollect, gentlemen, you have not yet heard the traversers' case.

Hugh Harkness was next examined by Mr. Barry, Q.C. His evidence on the direct examination was substantially the same as that given by the former witness, with the exception that he was unable to identify but one of the traversers—viz., Cavanagh. He added that the traversers threatened to take his life, but could not say how the threat was expressed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—Did you see Mrs. Sherwood throw any stones?—No, she did not; all I saw her doing was throwing the burning chair out; I have been at her house very often; there was some talk of a marriage amongst the neighbours between myself and Mrs. Sherwood; I did not talk of it myself; I did not hear the people saying anything about marriage money; I heard the people say we were going to be married.

Mr. Curran—Why did you not state at the police-office that you saw Kavanagh throw in the chair?—I think I did state it, if asked about it.

Mr. Curran—Well, I will read your information for you. There is not a word in it about knowing Kavanagh at all.

[The information was read, and there was no allusion to Kavanagh in it.]

To the Court—The dimensions of the window were about four feet by two feet four inches.

William Byrne, examined by Serjeant Lawson—Was in Taylor's-court on the night of the 7th April, from twenty minutes to twelve to half-past one o'clock, and went to bed at a quarter past two; saw people there shouting out for *socket* money; heard no other noise at that time; after that heard glass breaking, and shouting, and cheering; know the people who live in the court; Mrs. Redmond was at witness' door in the crowd, and Bridget Plunkett also; Ann M'Cann, Julia Kenny, Mary Kenny, Rose Cox, Michael Kavanagh, and Denton were all there.

To Mr. Curran—Saw Denton do nothing, but with a bit of a tin-can call out for socket money; mostly children were there; saw the girls he named do nothing but run laughing up and down the court, saying Nell Sherwood and Hugh were come home, and they would get socket money; heard no names nor anything about cooking a goose nor selling her children; saw no stones thrown; saw the burning chair thrown, but not by any of the prisoners; did not see Margaret Fox there; saw no one in the court about two o'clock but a few women talking at the corner; Ellen Fox or Mary Sheridan were not there at this time; Mary Doolin was not there, nor Mrs. Grady, nor Coogan; he should have seen him and them if they were there during his time.

To Serjeant Lawson—The chair was thrown by a man named Augery Cannon; before that witness heard the glass broken; after his supper, and when the chair was thrown in, there were only two people in the court; that was about a quarter to two o'clock; saw some women in the back of Mrs. Redmond's house.

To a Juror—The noise of the people in the court kept him up; did not hear "souper" called.

To the Court—I am a "corn meter."

Acting-Inspector Kavanagh, examined by Mr. J. E. Walsh, said he examined Mrs. Sherwood's house on the Monday and Tuesday after this occurrence; the entire window, glass and wood-work, was gone; three panes of glass over the door were broken; everything inside was demolished; he counted eighty-one stones in the room, two of which weighed respectively 16lb. and 13lb., the remainder being the ordinary size of the shingling in the streets; there were a great number of marks on the wall as if the stones had struck against it; the door was also very much marked.

Cross-examined—We arrested seven of the traversers, and the remainder gave themselves up.

To Baron Hughes—The house is situate about fifty yards from Creighton-street, which is within the patrol of the B Division of Metropolitan Police.

Charles Herkum, examined by Mr. Barry—I am the landlord of the cottage in which Mrs. Sherwood lived; I live about twenty yards away from it; on Easter Saturday night I was awakened by cheering and noise by children and other persons; I got up at half-past twelve o'clock, and went down to the cottage; I found the windows broken; there were no people in the court at the time; I returned to my home immediately; next morning I went down and nailed some boards over the windows to prevent any of Mrs Sherwood's things being taken. The witness then gave a description similar to that given by the previous witness of the condition of the cottage.

Ellen Sherwood was recalled. In reply to Mr. Curran she deposed that she threw out one stone from the cottage; it had alighted on the table.

The case for the Crown here closed.

Mr. Curran then addressed the jury; after which the following evidence was taken for the defence.

Police-Sergeant Murphy, 34 B, examined by Mr. Curran—Was on duty from Lombard-street to the Basin, and round by Sir John's Quay, on Easter Saturday last; at twenty minutes to one o'clock he saw Taylor's-court; nothing particular attracted his attention; there were seven or eight little girls making some noise, to whom he spoke in an angry manner; he went there again about two o'clock, and saw no one.

To Serjeant Lawson—Witness looked up the court because it was very dark; did not think it strange to see the girls there, as poor people often go out into the lanes on fine nights from their close houses; did not go up either time into the court.

Constable 131 B, examined by Mr. Curran—Was on beat near Windmill-lane on last Easter Saturday night; saw no disturbance there that he could interfere with; saw some women and girls playing who said there was a wedding, and they were expecting socket money; heard no calling for assistance; did not go into the court, but could see to the end of it; it is about forty or fifty yards long.

To the Court—Was supposed to go into that court when on duty.

To Mr. Curran—Looked into it; was there four or five times; looked up it each time, and could observe if anything was going on, but saw nothing to call for his interference.

To Mr. Walsh, Q.C.—Was complained of by his superior officer for what happened there that night; never heard anything about Mrs. Sherwood before that; could not say how soon he went to see the house afterwards; could not say when he was told there was a wedding; there were women about every time he went but the last; heard no shouting, but the women laughing and amusing themselves; did not go up the court during the night, although it was his duty to do so.

To the Court—Witness—Passed Taylor's-court every forty minutes, and heard nothing to call for his interference.

Alicia Nowlan, examined by Mr. Curran—Lives in Byrne's-court; knows where Mrs. Sherwood lives, which is beside witness' house; knows Mary Anne Doolin; she was in bed with witness on Easter Saturday night; they slept in the same bed; she went to bed at half past ten o'clock, and did not leave the house till the next morning; she and witness went to chapel at half-past six o'clock, and coming back they heard of the row.

To Mr. Barry—Heard of the row about eight o'clock as they were coming from Mass; was not awake much during the night; heard some noise as of shouting; Mary Doolin is a lodger, but no relative; remembered the hour they went to bed that night because they were going out early in the morning.

To the Court—Their reason for going to Mass early was, that they were both going to Holy Communion; they did go; Mary Doolin was arrested and charged with the offence on Easter Monday evening.

Ellen Doyle, examined by Mr. Curran—Lives in Byrne's-court; knows Bridget Bell—[witness here identified her]—heard the noise on Easter Saturday night; Bridget Bell was with her from half-past ten to half-past eleven o'clock marketing; she went out on different little messages for witness, and they both went to bed at half-past twelve o'clock.

Christopher Sheridan, examined by Mr. Curran—Lives in Byrne's-court; Mary Anne Sheridan is his daughter; she was not out that night but for a few minutes, at eleven o'clock, for turf.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Walsh, but nothing affecting his direct testimony was elicited.

James Fox, examined by Mr. Curran—Knows Ellen and Margaret Fox; Margaret is his step-daughter; remembers the night of April 7th; she was out in Taylor's-court for twenty minutes or half an hour on a message; that was about eleven o'clock; when she came back she went to bed.

To Mr. Barry—Heard cheering that night, but not till a quarter of an hour after Margaret Fox returned.

Charles Herkum, recalled and examined by Mr. Curran—Saw Margaret Fox in Mrs. Brett's house, in Taylor's-court, about half past twelve o'clock.

John Brett, examined by Mr. Curran—Margaret Fox was in his wife's house for about an hour and a half on the night of the 7th of April; they kept her there to prevent her interfering in anything that was going on.

To the Court—There were stones thrown, and he heard the word "souper" used once or twice; could not tell by whom; saw some small stones on the floor of the house on Easter Sunday morning; saw some pictures on the wall.

To Mr. Curran—That was about eight or nine o'clock in the morning.

To a Juror—Heard something of socket money that night; often heard that Mrs. Sherwood and Harkness were to be married; heard Mrs. Sherwood herself say so about six or eight weeks before the occurrence. The case for the defence here closed.

Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q. C., then replied on the part of the prosecution in a short but able speech, after which

Baron Hughes charged the jury.—He said that from the number of the traversers arraigned, and from the nature and variety of the charges on which they were arraigned, it would require their best attention to apply the evidence, subject to the observations which it would be his duty to make as bearing upon the individuals charged, and the different classes of offences with which they were charged. The traversers were fifteen in number, of both sexes, and of very great variety of ages; and, in point of age, he thought some observations should be made in respect to the application of the evidence which had been given. In the first place, however, the traversers were all charged with a common assault upon Mrs. Sherwood and Hugh Harkness. But the principal charge applied to them is, that they were parties to an unlawful assembly, to a riot, and to an assault which took place in the course of it. The traversers were also charged in point of form, with attempting to burn the house in which the prosecutrix lived, and in the manner described in the evidence. In point of law, any number of persons more than three assembling for the purpose of carrying out an object, lawful or unlawful, by force and terror, were guilty of causing an unlawful assembly; and if, by means of noise and tumult, and riotous conduct, they carry out their purpose, they were then guilty of a riot; and every person aiding and abetting were considered participators in the riot or unlawful assembly, if the jury were satisfied from the evidence that they did participate in these unlawful proceedings. Having said so much on the nature and character of the charges against the traversers, he would call their attention to what he considered a proper classification of them. His lordship having then ordered Margaret Fox, Mary Ann Sheridan, Mary Kenny, and William Denton to stand at the centre of the bar, said that these four persons, whose ages were manifest from their appearance, were included with other prisoners in all the charges laid in the indictment, but it did not appear to him there was any evidence to implicate them, except the fact that they were identified by Mrs. Sherwood as being present at the time of the occurrence, and shouting with the others. There was no act of violence attributed to them, nor were any of those offensive expressions referred to in the evidence attributed to any of them generally; however, all the traversers were said to be shouting or crying out. But, in regard to their ages, he should say that even if they were shouting out, or making an outcry, that was not sufficient evidence that they were participators in the unlawful assembly or riot, and he did not see from the evidence, anything in their conduct to induce the jury to find them guilty of any charge. There were four other prisoners whom he could not place with the children because they were adults; but, so far as the evidence went, there was none to affect them, more than that they were present and shouted during the riot or unlawful assembly; these were Ellen Fox, Bridget Plunkett, Letitia Grady, and Bridget Bell. As to Bell, he should mention that her case was distinct from the others, inasmuch as an *alibi* was given in evidence for her; and although it might not establish to the satisfaction of the jury an actual *alibi* for a long portion of the time during which the tumult lasted, the evidence, if believed, did establish the fact that she was absent from it a portion of the time. As regarded the traverser Mrs. Redmond, though she was fully identified as being present, like the children and the other women, the evidence only went to show that she talked with the other women and men in her own hall about the treatment which Mrs. Sherwood had got; but upon that evidence the jury could not with safety find her guilty of any charge. Neither did he consider it would be safe to convict the prisoner James Coogan, as there was no evidence to show that he participated in the unlawful proceedings, by word or action. Indeed, it was clearly stated by the prosecutrix that he neither threw stones nor called offensive names. As to the remaining traversers, Rosanna Cox, Anne M'Cann, Julia Kenny, Maryanne Doolin, and Michael Kavanagh, he had to make additional observations; but, before doing so, he should call their attention generally to the character of the occurrence. About the commencement of it there was no dispute or doubt whatever; it happened about half-past ten o'clock, but there was some difficulty about the termination of it. Mrs. Sherwood and Harkness thought it continued until about three o'clock; but, whatever time it ended, the jury should bear in mind that during the proceedings the two people were in great difficulty and danger, and it could be easily imagined how, to people so situated, two or three hours might be considered five or six. During the period, however, in question, there was the most positive evidence as to the breaking of the window by a collected mob, the throwing in of the chair on fire, the breaking of the glass over the door, the efforts made to force open the door, the smashing of the articles within the house, and other acts of violence—all of such a character that it was absolutely astonishing how such scenes could have occurred in the very heart of this city—the second city in the kingdom—and without the cognisance of the police. It was unnecessary for them to consider whether these people had assembled and acted as described for a lawful or unlawful purpose; but there could be little doubt from the evidence that they did not assemble merely for the purpose of getting socket money, "the soliciting of which if unaccompanied by violence, would be innocent, but that they had another object in view, and which was indicated by calling Mrs. Sherwood a "souper," and saying that she sold her children for £20. As to the actual acts committed Mrs. Sherwood had in every instance coupled the names of Rosanna Cox, Ann M'Cann, Julia Kenny, Maryanne Doolin, and Michael Kavanagh, as participators in the riot, and the jury could have little doubt that some of them, at all events, did so participate, and that they committed the assaults deposed to upon Mrs. Sherwood and Hugh Harkness; for, although the latter was not struck by any stone, the assault was committed by the acts of violence directed against the room in which these people were. His lordship having dwelt upon some other portions of the evidence, especially that of Mrs. Nolan in reference to the prisoner Doolin, remarked that if they believed that evidence—and which was to the effect that Maryanne Doolin had been at Communion on Easter Sunday morning—it was hardly probable that she would be engaged in the proceedings of the previous night. His lordship concluded his charge by saying, that he would leave the case in the hands of the jury, who, he was aware, had, during the trial, been most attentive to the evidence and their duty generally.

The jury retired about four o'clock, and remained in their room until a quarter after six, having in the interim come into court once to get further instructions from his lordship. They then found Ellen Fox, Bridget Plunkett, Letitia Grady, and Bridget Bell Guilty on the counts charging them with the unlawful assaulting; and Rosanna Cox, Anne M'Cann, Julia Kenny, and Michael Kavanagh, Guilty on all the counts but those referring to setting fire to the house; and all the other prisoners Not Guilty.

His Lordship then ordered Margaret Fox, Maryanne Doolin, Mary Kenny, Wm. Denton, James Coogan, and Maryanne Redmond, to be discharged. The other prisoners—viz., Ellen Fox, Bridget Plunkett, Letitia Grady, Bridget Bell, Rosanna Cox, Ann M'Cann, Julia Kenny, and Michael Kavanagh—were then placed together, at the centre of the bar, when his lordship said, addressing Kavanagh, Cox, M'Cann, and Kenny, that they had been convicted of an offence which was most discreditable in any Christian and civilised country. It had arisen out of a feeling in regard to matters with which not one of them should have interfered, as they, no doubt, would wish that no one should interfere with the exercise of their conscience. Notwithstanding this, they had taken upon themselves to interfere with the religious opinions of others, and in so doing had wrecked a house, and created a riotous assembly, all for the purpose of intimidating peaceful subjects of her Majesty. These subjects should be protected, and the only way to do that was to punish the guilty when discovered. His lordship then sentenced Kavanagh to six months' imprisonment, and the three women, Cox, M'Cann, and Kenny, to two months' imprisonment each. Ellen Fox, Bridget Plunkett, Letitia Grady, and Bridget Bell, were ordered to enter into their own recognisances to keep the peace to all her Majesty's subjects, his lordship adding, he hoped that that would prove a lesson to themselves and to their children to conduct themselves properly towards their neighbours for the future.

During the pronouncement of the verdict, loud lamentation was kept up by the convicted persons, and their friends on the gallery.

The business of the Commission, which was the heaviest for several years, ended with this case.

RULING THE BOOKS.

Their Lordships passed the following sentences on the prisoners previously tried:—

William Walsh, receiving stolen goods, four years' penal servitude; Mary Sullivan, robbery, twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour; Michael Tighe, shooting with intent to kill, sentence of death recorded; Michael Lawler, burglary, seven years' penal servitude; Honor Doyle, same, four years' penal servitude; John Murphy and Richard Foynes, two years' each, offering base coin; C. M'Nally, lamb stealing, three years' imprisonment; C. Browne, shoplifting, two years' imprisonment; Anne Grady, larceny, twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour; Pat Brennan and Richard Martin, burglary, four years' penal servitude; Wm. Hone, twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour; John Ryan, three months' imprisonment.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

THE ARMY.

Colonel DICKSON, in rising to call the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the present state of the army in the United Kingdom, said he thought the subject was opportune, especially when they would soon have to discuss the question of fortifications. An incorrect idea had got abroad that we had only an army of 30,000 men, for which we paid £15,000,000 yearly, or at the rate of £500 for every soldier. Now, from a return laid before the House last week, it appeared that the regular troops amounted to 102,080 men, and to these had to be added the embodied militia, 15,911; the disembodied militia, 52,899; the yeomanry cavalry, 15,002; the enrolled pensioners, 15,000; and the volunteer rifles and artillery corps, 122,367; making a grand total of 323,257. He did not wish to throw any discredit on the volunteer corps, of which the country had every reason to be proud; but, in his opinion, they ought not to be included in estimating the strength of our military defences. The volunteer force might arrive at a state of great perfection; but we could not rely upon the system under which it arose always remaining, because if establishments and shops had to be shut up, as at present, at an early hour, to enable young men to attend drill, the business of the country would be seriously imperilled, and people would complain of paying heavily for the defence of the country, and, at the same time, having their business and occupations interfered with in that manner. Therefore, though that force deserved every respect and encouragement, and though if war did arise he believed they would do their duty, we could not always rely upon them as a well-drilled and efficient force. If he deducted the volunteer force from the numbers he had given, the strength of the regular army would stand at 102,080, including men of all ranks. Again, taking from that number the officers, the sick, who were six per cent. of the whole, the depots, amounting to 33,302 men, as well as the young and untrained soldiers—11,000 men—he reduced the number to 81,000. Deducting, also, the deserters and absentees without leave, he found that our really effective army consisted only of 76,000 men, and that included all ranks and every branch of the service. That might be a very respectable force, no doubt, in a time of peace. The hon. and gallant member then referred to the distribution of these men, and gave figures to show that, making proper allowance for the different garrisons of the Three Kingdoms, which he said would require altogether 57,657 men, there would be left 18,240 men as a manœuvring army. It had been stated that 70,000 men would be required to defend the proposed fortifications if they were completed, and, looking to the affairs of the world, he thought we required a larger army to support the dignity and to maintain the integrity of the empire. Then it would be asked, how were these men to be raised? Now, he thought, if we had got 20,000 more men in the line, we should be able, in any sudden emergency, to have a manœuvring army of 40,000 or 50,000 men. This amount of force could be raised without any great increase of expenditure, not by adding much to the number of regiments, but rather by increasing the number of men in the regiments which now existed. This additional force of 20,000 men might be set down as costing the country £600,000 a year, for it was a fair calculation that each thousand men would cost about £30,000 a year; and this was the amount of expenditure that would be incurred over and above the present estimates. At this moment it was proposed to spend about twelve millions in fortifications, and that was an enormous sum of money; but he should be sorry to take the responsibility of refusing it if this outlay was necessary. But what would be the use of fortifications if we had not men for them? If he had to choose between the two ways of laying out our money, whether to provide fortifications and newly-invented rifles or other arms, without the men, or to raise the men without the fortifications, he would say, "Give me the men without the fortifications, rather than the fortifications without the men." (Cheers.) He should therefore urge the augmentation of our regular army by 20,000 men. He also thought the militia should be put on an entirely different footing. By the return which had been made it appeared that the quota of disembodied militia was 113,801, and the effective only amounted to 52,899. This fully corroborated the statement he had once made, that we could not depend on more than one half of our disembodied militia, if they were suddenly required. Instead of pretending to have 113,000 disembodied militia, it would be better to have 50,000 or 60,000 who could be relied on—one-third of whom might be embodied, not for three weeks, but for three months to six months at a time, each portion in its turn. Every regiment would thus be thoroughly trained, and we should save the expense of that useless training once a year of a large number of disembodied militia, who could never be found when they were wanted. A retaining fee should be given to them, to ensure their being in their own country, and they should be obliged periodically to present themselves at head-quarters. By this system, with the 15,000 actually embodied militia at any particular period, and the 37,000 disembodied, we should always know where they were to be found, and might, in any sudden emergency, start with a certain force of at least 50,000 or 60,000 militia, which could be increased, within a month or 6 weeks, to any extent that might be required, since that time was known to be long enough to drill the working man into a soldier sufficiently for manning fortifications. He made these suggestions for the consideration of the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for War. Everybody must be impressed with the necessity of making our army system more efficient, when all that was happening around us showed a lurking suspicion in men's minds that the state of peace would not always last, and that there was a possibility of circumstances arising in other countries which would compel us to interfere, even if we were not ourselves directly attacked. Every one who contemplated, however remotely, the idea of an invasion of this country, involving us in such calamities as were lately alluded to by Lord Overstone before the Defence Commission, must be unwilling to incur the fearful responsibility of being unprepared. He believed, also, that true economy would recommend the augmentation of the regular forces he proposed. The amount of garrison duty which had to be performed by our embodied militia and artillery in garrison towns was so excessive that they had not time to learn their drill properly, and being constantly kept on guard at night had a most deleterious effect on the health of men. There was an old feeling that a large standing army was inimical to the liberties of the country; and in former times, under a despotic monarch, this might have been the case, but now in this kingdom, where the sovereign reigned in the affections of a free people, no such danger could ever be apprehended. Upon every consideration, therefore, an increase of our army and an improvement of the militia system were required. He appealed to the right hon. gentleman, the noble viscount, the House, and the country, to say whether they thought our army was sufficiently strong to enable us to maintain our honour and influence abroad, and our independence inviolate at home. (Cheers.)

APPOINTMENT OF SHERIFFS AT WATERFORD.

Mr. BLAKE called the attention of the right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland to the fact that, since the appointment of high sheriffs for cities and boroughs in Ireland became vested in the Government in 1842, Roman Catholics had been excluded from that office in the city of Waterford. He said that remonstrances had been made against this grievance, and he now asked when it was to be remedied? It was customary for the judges to send in a list of the persons eligible for the office, and the Chief Justice had declared that they were guided by their own judgment alone, upon the best information they could obtain from any sources, in making this selection. Nevertheless, the High Sheriff of Waterford had practically been allowed every year to nominate his own successor. It was true that three Roman Catholic gentlemen had filled the office, but they were gentlemen not belonging to the city. This was a manifest injustice, where four-fifths of the population were Catholic. If the judges had neglected their duty, the Government had ample means of ascertaining from the deputy-lieutenants and police authorities that there were Roman Catholic gentlemen in the city quite fit for the office.

Mr. COGAN asked whether it was a fact that Scripture-readers had been provided with quarters in the barracks at Birr.

THE ARMY AND MILITIA.

Mr. S. HERBERT, in replying first to the hon. gentleman (Mr. Cogan) who had last put the question, said that he had not had sufficient notice of it given him to enable him to ascertain, by reference to Ireland, what were the actual circumstances of the case. He had as yet no knowledge of the matter, but he had taken steps to learn what was the fact. As for the motion of the gallant officer (Colonel Dickson), he had no reason to complain of the tone and spirit in which it had been brought forward. Though he had certainly felt some alarm about it, when he first saw the notice, which was so wide and general in its terms that it might seem as if the object were to discuss the whole military administration and organisation, the gallant officer's intention was only to bring before the House the numerical strength of the army. The gallant officer had said that he lately saw it asserted that we had but 30,000 men in England, and that this was the result of the large estimates of fifteen millions sterling which the House of Commons had been asked to vote. Now he (Mr. Sidney Herbert) would not hesitate to say that there never was a calculation more absurdly unfair than that. (Hear hear.) Practically, it was not just to take and make a rule-of-three sum of the number of men at any period in relation to the whole amount of money voted, for the two things had obviously not any very close connexion with each other. We might have, in any one year, a very much larger force than in another year, but very much smaller estimates, for it depended on the state of our stores, armaments, and equipments, and even upon the state of the navy with regard to these things, what should be the amount of the army estimates for any particular year. But, even assuming that mode of comparison to be a fair one, and setting against the numbers of the private soldier not only the cost of all the establishments of every kind, but even the amount of the non-effective votes, he found that at a former period, in 1835 and 1836, when the army was at its lowest, the cost of the individual soldier, taken in that way, amounted to £81; and now, after immense alterations had been made which were recommended by the general feeling to improve the condition of the soldier in all respects, with an increase of pay in all ranks, and with great additions to the expense of barracks and innumerable things beside, the cost of the soldier, deducting from the estimates a round million for non-effective services, was but £94. This comparison, however, was not of any great importance, because, as he had said, the army estimates for the year did not really correspond with the number of men in the service. The gallant officer had spoken of the volunteers, and had said that he did not think that movement could go on.

Colonel DICKSON explained that what he had meant to say was, that he did not think the volunteers could be expected hereafter to be so attentive to their drill as they now were, because that would be too great an interruption to the ordinary business of life. He thought the volunteer movement would be sustained.

Mr. S. HERBERT said he entirely concurred with the gallant officer. The volunteers had disappointed the prophecies that were made about them in some respects. It was said they would never attain to any great discipline, which remained to be seen; but it was also said they would never submit to the drudgery of drill. In that respect they had fully proved they had not taken upon themselves the duty of volunteers as a mere holiday amusement, but under great disadvantages they had shown that they would persevere in the task which they had set themselves. There was one disadvantage, for instance, which influenced people generally—namely, the state of the weather. They could hardly get home with a dry skin any day during the last spring, and yet they mustered well at drill. But he quite agreed that they ought not to take this body into great account when they were estimating the forces of the country—that was the regular forces. The militia, when they were embodied, became almost as good as the line, but they ought to be, in his opinion, disembodied, acting as a reserve. The gallant officer said, in his opinion the militia ought to be disembodied, except a portion of it, which should be drilled three months every three years, and that that would be better than an annual training of one month, which he said was useless. Now, he (Mr. Sidney Herbert) very much doubted whether the annual training was as useless as the gallant officer seemed to think. The gallant officer would, of course, prefer, if he could get them, to have them after three months' training in the year in which they were trained, but he would not like to have men who had been trained three months three years ago.

Colonel DICKSON observed that what he said was three or six months, one-third at a time, so that it would come round every eighteen months.

Mr. S. HERBERT said, but then came the question whether they were disembodied militia, and whether such a system would not take too much from the labour of the country, so as to set the employers of labour against the men. He attached great importance to the question how far they could maintain an embodied militia without the employers of labour feeling the necessity of interfering with them. Now, with regard to the number of troops, the gallant officer had stated them very accurately. The number of regulars at this moment in this country were as near as possible 80,000 men. Of course, they must make deductions for the sick and absent, though the absent, in case of emergency, would be almost nil. If they spoke of them as rank and file, including non-commissioned officers, but excluding commissioned officers, that would reduce them 3,000 or 4,000 men. He wanted to show that this was not a fixed number, but a growing number. This time last year they had 64,000 soldiers in this country. This year we had 80,000, which made a difference of about 16,000 or 17,000. They had at this moment seven battalions of infantry and one regiment of cavalry on the sea, on their way home; and he hoped that next year would have an accession of troops from India. They had at this moment diverted from their proper employment no less than 10,000 men of the Queen's troops in the Chinese seas. At the commencement of the session, when he moved the estimates he stated that he looked upon this as an exceptional year one in which it was necessary to devote large sums for the purpose of getting their stores in condition, and of laying in a large stock of rifled muskets; he said it was a year in which they should employ their money, labour and time upon material, rather than upon men. But when once they had got their artillery and stores into better order, he trusted that they would be able to diminish the expenditure on material, and be able to maintain a greater number of men. He was much obliged to the gallant officer for the manner in which he had treated the subject, because he had not treated it with the exaggeration that many did. There were many absurd exaggerations spread abroad in society on this subject. They were short of barrack space for 25,000 men, but they were building new barracks, or adding to them on a far cheaper system than before, and he therefore looked cheerfully forward to an improvement both in the number and in the condition of the forces that we should maintain at home.

HIGH-SHERIFF OF WATERFORD.

Mr. CARDWELL, in answer to the question of the hon. member for Waterford, said the judges of assize uniformly prepared for the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant a list of three persons, and although they were assisted, no doubt, by the sheriff and under-sheriff, yet the hon. gentleman read to the House a statement of a most distinguished Roman Catholic judge, to the effect that they would not be governed by the opinion they might receive from the sheriff or under-sheriff, and that they would not think it right to exclude from the panel gentlemen who ought to be placed upon it. They had, therefore, no security that the panel would be constituted in an impartial manner. When the panel was placed in the hands of the Lord-Lieutenant, almost invariably the first name on the list was selected. It was always so, unless there should be in the judgment of the Lord-Lieutenant some reason for a different course. He thought it undesirable to depart from the system now pursued. If they were guided by political considerations, an impression would be created that there was not an impartial administration of justice.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

The following are Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day, which stand in the Order Book of the House of Commons for this week:—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 25TH JUNE.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency (Salaries, &c.); report thereupon.
Excise and Assessed Taxes Acts; committee thereupon.
Customs Acts; committee.
Supply; committee.
Ways and Means; committee.
Poor Relief, &c. (Ireland) Bill; committee.
County Prisons (Ireland) Bill; committee.
Refreshment Houses and Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill; second reading.
Ecclesiastical Commission, &c., Bill; adjourned debate on amendment on second reading.
Divorce Court Bill (Lords); second reading.
Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill; adjourned debate on going into committee.
Tramways (Ireland) Bill; committee.
Stipendiary Magistrates Bill; committee.
Admiralty Court Jurisdiction (No. 2) Bill; second reading.
Roman Catholic Charities Bill; committee.

Mr. Maguire—To ask the Chief Secretary if it be true that a large body of persons, styling themselves and known as Orangemen, and amounting to at least one thousand in number, marched in procession into the town of Cookstown, county Tyrone, on the evening of the 15th instant, accompanied by drums and fifes, and playing party tunes; and that they continued for a period of three hours, from eight until eleven o'clock, parading the streets of the town, playing such party tunes, and frequently stopping before the houses of the Catholic inhabitants, to beat their drums and indulge in various insulting manifestations, calculated to lead to a breach of the peace:

Also, if any information has reached the authorities of any intention on the part of those persons to resume such displays:

And what steps, if any, have been taken by the Irish Executive to preserve the public peace and maintain the law.

Mr. Warre—To ask the Secretary of State for India if he can state the result of any inquiry into the provisioning and equipment of the ship Tasmania for her recent voyage, with troops on board, from Calcutta to England.

Mr. Ayrton—Paper Duty—That this House, having resolved that it is inexpedient to continue the duty on paper as a permanent source of revenue, having also passed a bill for the repeal thereof from the 15th day of August next, and having provided for the service of the year by granting other taxes, pledges itself to support her Majesty's Ministers in adopting whatever constitutional measures may be deemed necessary to obtain the remission of the duty on paper, from and after the 15th day of August next.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe—Army (Vaccination)—Address for return of the names and age of every non-commissioned officer and private vaccinated in the Shorncliffe Camp during the months of February, March, and April last; the names of those who have since died; the conditions exhibited in the arms of those who died; together with the number of amputations adopted to save the life of those affected with vaccination.

Mr. Milner Gibson—Railway (Ireland) Act (1851) Amendment—Bill for amending and making perpetual the Railway (Ireland) Act (1851).

Mr. Villiers—Poor Law Board Continuance—Bill to continue the Poor-Law Board for a limited period.

Mr. Augustus Smith—Civil Contingencies—Return of the particulars of the sum of £2,541 18s. paid for Knights of the several orders, giving the names of the several Knights, the particular order, the special expenses incurred on behalf of each, and date of the same.

In committee on Excise and Assessed Taxes Acts. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, to move the following resolutions:—

That, in lieu of duties now payable on Game Certificate in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, there shall be charged the following duties of Excise:—

For a licence in Great Britain, or a certificate in Ireland, to be taken out by every person who shall use any dog, gun, net, or other engine for the purpose of killing any game whatever, or any woodcock, snipe, quail, or landrail, or any conies, or any deer, or shall take or kill by any means whatever, or shall assist in any manner in the taking or killing, by any means whatever, of any game, or any woodcock, snipe, quail, or landrail, or any coney, or any deer:—

If such licence or certificate shall be taken out after the 5th day of April, and before the 1st day of November, to expire on the 5th day of April in the following year, £3.

To expire on the 31st day of October in the same year in which the licence or certificate shall be taken out, £2.

If such licence or certificate shall be taken out on or after the 1st day of November, to expire on the 5th day of April following, £2.

2. That any person having the right to kill game on any lands in England or Scotland, shall be entitled to take out a licence to authorise any servant, for whom he shall be chargeable to the duty of assessed taxes, as gamekeeper, to kill game upon the same lands, upon payment of the duty of £2.

3. That it is expedient to amend the laws relating to game certificates and licences to deal in game.

Mr. Caird—Leave out the words "conies" and "cony" from the resolutions of Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Griffith—After proposed resolution No. 2, to move the following resolution:—

That any person having the right to kill game on any lands within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and having himself taken out a full licence to kill game for the year, shall be entitled to take out a licence to authorise any son, under the age of eighteen years, to kill game within the said United Kingdom, upon payment of the duty of £2.

Sir John Arnott—On motion for going into committee on Poor Relief, &c. (Ireland) Bill—To move, that this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said committee.

In committee on Poor Relief, &c. (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. Corry—Page 2, clause 2, line, 24, after "workhouse," insert "of all unions except those in which a county infirmary is at present established."

Mr. Blake—After clause 29, insert the following clause:—

The guardians of any union may send any destitute person, labouring under blindness or disease of the eye to any special Ophthalmic hospital, approved of by the Poor Law Commissioners, for medical and surgical treatment, and may pay the expense of such person's conveyance to and from such hospital, and for his or her maintenance therein, out of the rates of such union.

Sir John Arnott—That the Poor Law Commission shall not be continued for more than one year further, namely, to the 23rd day of July, 1861, or to the end of the then session of Parliament.

Colonel Dickson—On motion for going into committee on Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill—To move, that this House will, upon this day six months, resolve itself into the said committee.

In committee on Tramways (Ireland) Bill.

Sir Edward Grogan—To move the following proviso to clause 13. (Landowner may traverse approval by Grand Jury.) Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the owner, lessee, or occupier of any lands proposed to be taken for the purposes of any undertaking to traverse any such provisional or definitive approval thereof by a Grand Jury; and the court at the same assizes is hereby authorised and required to try the traverse by a Jury in the same manner as a traverse of a presentment by a person paying Grand Jury cess ought to be tried under any act relating to the presentment of public money by Grand Juries in Ireland; and if any such traverse shall be successful, the effect and consequences thereof shall, for all the purposes of this act, be the same as if the Grand Jury whose approval is traversed had disapproved of the undertaking. To move the following clause:—This act shall not extend to the county of the city of Dublin.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

Nuisances Removal and Disease Prevention Bill—Adjourned debate on consideration as amended.
Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill (Mr. Cardwell)—Committee.
Leasing and Improving Lands (Ireland) Bill (Mr. Whiteside)—Committee.
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill (Mr. Attorney General for Ireland)—Committee.
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill (Mr. Whiteside)—Committee.

Mr. M'Mahon—On motion for going into committee on Landlord and Tenant (Ireland Bill, to move that this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said committee.

Mr. M'Mahon—On motion for going into committee on Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill, to move that this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said committee.

Mr. Conolly—Irish Appointments—That this House, having regard to certain appointments made by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is of opinion that fitness has not been primarily considered in these appointments.

That this House is further of opinion that the incautious and inconsiderate use of the prerogative of the Crown is prejudicial to the public service.

Mr. Hennessy—Distress (Ireland)—To submit a motion, with reference to the distress prevailing in Erris and other parts of Ireland.

Mr. Henry Seymour—Ecclesiastical Law—That, in the opinion of this House, the state of the ecclesiastical law in England and Ireland, and of the courts in which it is administered, and especially the act commonly called the Clergy Discipline act require to be amended and reformed and that it is incumbent on the Government to direct measures to be prepared for that purpose.

Mr. Secretary Herbert—Militia—To amend the laws relating to the Militia.

Locomotive Bill—Committee.
Emblements, &c. (Ireland), Bill—Second reading.
Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill—Second Reading.
Sale of Gas Act Amendment (No. 2) Bill (Mr. Sotheron Estcourt)—Second reading.
Felony and Misdemeanour Bill—Committee.
Lands Clauses Consolation Act (1845) Amendment Bill—Committee.
Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill—Committee.
Votes for Disqualified Candidates Bill—Committee.

Mr. Henry B. Sheridan—On motion for second reading of Sale of Gas Act Amendment (No. 2) Bill, to move that it be read a second time upon this day six months.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

Ecclesiastical Vestments Bill; second reading.
Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854) Amendment Bill; second reading.
Dealers in Marine Stores Bill; second reading.
Professional Oaths Abolition Bill; committee.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

Trustees, Mortgagees, &c., Bill (Lords); second reading.
Offences against the Person Bill (Lords); committee.
Malicious Injuries to Property Bill (Lords); committee.
Coinage Offences Bill (Lords); committee.
Accessories and Abettors Bill (Lords); committee.
Forgery Bill (Lords); committee.
Larceny, &c., Bill (Lords); committee.
Criminal Statutes Repeal Bill (Lords); committee.
European Forces (India) Bill; second reading.
Local Taxation Returns Bill; second reading.

Mr. Attorney-General—Real Estates Transfer—Bill to amend the law relating to the transfer of real estates and the title thereto.

Sir De Lacy Evans—East India (Local European Army)—Address for copies of all letters or correspondence between her Majesty's Government and that of India, concerning the claims of the local European army in India to their discharge or to re-enlistment with the usual bounty.

Mr. Arthur Mills—On second reading of European Forces (India) Bill, to move that it be read a second time upon this day three months.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

Registration of Births, &c. (Ireland) Bill (Lord Naas); committee.
Registration of Births, &c. (Ireland) No. 2 Bill (Mr. Cardwell); committee.

At the evening sitting—
Selling and Hawking Goods on Sunday Bill (Second reading.)

On the motion for adjournment till Monday—

Mr. M'Mahon—To call attention to the circumstances under which the Catholic inhabitants of the town of Headford, in the county of Galway, are denied a site for a suitable house of worship, and the Catholic Priests are obliged to incur the penalties of the law by celebrating Mass in the open market-place.

Mr. Edwin James—To call the attention of the First Commissioner of Works to the deficient state of the accommodation provided for the administration of justice in the Courts in Westminster Hall.

Mr. Scully—To ask Mr. Attorney-General, when he expects to introduce his intended Bill to amend the law relating to the Transfer of Real Estates;

And, whether her Majesty's Government will consent to fix some early day for the purpose.

Mr. Horsfall—On second reading of Selling and Hawking Goods on Sunday Bill, to move, that it be read a second time upon that day six months.

PACKET AND TELEGRAPHIC CONTRACTS—SUBSIDY TO THE GALWAY LINE.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

London, Saturday.

The Select Committee on Packet and Telegraphic Contracts sat yesterday to hear evidence. The chairman intimated on Tuesday last that their next meeting would be for the purpose of considering a second report, and in the orders of the day a similar notice was affixed, but the committee decided to examine more witnesses at present here from Ireland.

The members of committee present were Mr. Dunlop (chairman), Mr. Laing, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Bagley(?), Rt. Hon. Henry Corry, Sir Henry Willoughby, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Hawes, Capt. Gladstone, Mr. Hope, Mr. Ellice, jun., Mr. Baxter, Mr. Crawford, and Sir Francis Baring.

Mr. Denis Kirwan, chairman of the Irish Board of Directors of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, stated from his knowledge of the capabilities and necessities of Ireland that the establishment of a Transatlantic Packet Station at Galway would be of great advantage to the empire generally, but to Ireland especially. He had entered the company through a sincere desire to aid in a national undertaking. He took, at first, five shares in the company; he subsequently increased the number to a hundred, and qualified himself to take a seat on the Board of Directors. He was now chairman of the Committee of Irish Shareholders. His sole object, as well as that of many others, was to aim at benefiting the country. A large number of shares was subscribed in Ireland. 1,750 shares, representing £175,000, had been subscribed there. £9 had been paid on each share, and one remained to be called up. The remaining shares were held in England. When he joined the company he had no connexion with the previous proceedings of the company in England until his attention had been called to the alleged agreement existing between Messrs. Irwin and Holmes, and Mr. Lever. By the reports in the Dublin daily papers, he had no knowledge of the circumstances. He should not have joined the company had he known there was anything wrong about it. He had never known any Irish undertaking which had secured for itself more general support. The Connaught was now ready for sea, and the directors had no reason to believe that she would not sail on the 26th. He would not have connected himself with the company had there been any doubt that the subsidy would not be granted.

Sir Edward Grogan—You wish to intimate that, had there been any suspicion in Ireland that the subsidy would not be granted, the capital would not have been obtained?

Mr. Kirwan—That is so.

Sir Edward Grogan—When the Irish directors called upon the Irish public to subscribe to the company, did they do so with a view of supporting the Lever Company, or to obtain support for an undertaking for the general benefit of Ireland?

Mr. Kirwan—For the benefit of Ireland. Our chief difficulty was Mr. Lever's supposed connexion with the company, as it was supposed in Ireland that he had got the entire control of the company. We were anxious to remove that impression. We issued a circular to dissociate ourselves from all precedent transactions.

In reply to Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Kirwan said that he had not been, previously to his becoming connected with the Atlantic Company, much acquainted with the working of steamboat companies, but that he had been informed that the loss of capital, as shown by the balance-sheet, was by no means great when account was taken of the great advantages secured by the founding of the company.

Mr. Hubbard—When you saw the contract between the company and the Government, did you know that it contained a clause to the effect that the subsidy was to be paid out of money to be voted by Parliament?

Mr. Kirwan said that he knew of such a clause, but did not consider it special and exceptional.

Mr. Hubbard—When the directors stated in their circular that all doubt had been removed as to the subsidy, did you not consider it a rash assurance to give to the Irish people?

Mr. Kirwan—I considered that the Government were pledged to the contract, and would not depart from it. Had it been with a private party it would have been binding, and we considered it equally binding upon the Government.

Mr. Laing—What is the value of the shares now?

Mr. Kirwan—They are selling at £6, and £9 has been paid.

Mr. Laing—Has there been any reduction in the value lately?

Mr. Kirwan—There has been an advance from 5½ to 6.

Sir Edward Grogan—Was this subsequent to the publication of the report of this committee?

Mr. Kirwan—Certainly.

Sir Edward Grogan—Have you ever heard of any contract approved of by the Government for a public purpose being afterwards set aside by Parliament?

Mr. Kirwan—I never have.

The Chairman referred to the case of the English chapel at Paris, but Mr. Kirwan said it was not analogous.

Mr. Ellice—Do you not think that Mr. Lever, Mr. Howard, of Manchester, and Mr. Lascaridi, have a dominant influence in the affairs of the company on account of the large number of shares they hold?

Mr. Kirwan—I do not think they have. I may tell the committee that Mr. Lever has not paid up his calls, and cannot vote. I came over with 1,300 proxies from Ireland, and as Mr. Lever had not paid up he could not have outvoted the Irish shareholders.

Mr. Alderman Lambert stated that he was ready to confirm all the evidence of Mr. Kirwan. He recollected Mr. Lever, in a joking way, saying, in reference to the paragraph in the circular in which the directors dissociated themselves from the antecedent proceedings of the company, that he was used rather hard.

Mr. Gregory, M.P., assured the committee that he had signed a memorial to the Treasury in favour of the Galway line on its own merits, and not at the instigation of Mr. O'Malley Irwin.

Mr. Alderman Reynolds gave evidence generally in favour of the line as a commercial speculation. He was one of a deputation from Ireland to represent to the board the apprehensions of the Irish shareholders at the proposal for the creation of new capital, or the further exercise of the borrowing powers of the act. The directors had, however, withdrawn the proposition and the company had shown their ability to perform their contract. The shareholders should not be made responsible for the act of any parties over whom they had no control.

To Sir Edward Grogan—The deputation aimed at getting the board removed to Dublin, as they thought that a purely Irish undertaking should be managed in Ireland.

To Mr. Laing—Had heard of the negociation for the transfer of the contract to the Canadian Company, but would rather see an independent one, with its head-quarters at Galway. If that were impossible, he would have assented to the transfer on payment of £25,000 a year, provided the vessels called at Galway.

The committee then adjourned.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, Substantially Light, and Pliant Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred [illegible]
[illegible] a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply [illegible]
[illegible] Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Bidwell—At Yetminster, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Bidwell, of a daughter.
Hay—June 22, at 17, [illegible], the wife of Edward Hay, of a daughter.
Maude—At Tranmere, Birkenhead, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Maude, of a son.
Mayler—June 22, at Holywell, Dundrum, the wife of George Mayler, Esq., of a son.
Mitford—In Manchester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Towneley Mitford, of a son.
Monsarrat—June 22, at 42, Upper Gloucester-street, the wife of David Monsarrat, Esq., [illegible], county Mayo, of a daughter.
Pennefather—June 21, at Belvedere-place, Mountjoy-square, the wife of Wm. Pennefather, J.P., Ballyianigan Hall, county Tipperary, of a daughter.
Sherson—In Thurloe-square, the Lady Anne Sherson, of a son.
Stisted—At Umballa, the wife of Major T. H. Stisted, 7th Hussars, of a son.
Strangways—June 18, at Armagh, the wife of the Rev. J. M. H. Strangways, of a son.
Stroud—June 21, at Clive Villa, Birkenhead, the wife of W. Stroud, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Baddicom and Sanders—At St. James', Paddington, the Rev. R. J. Baddicom, M.A., rector of [illegible], Salop, to Ann Sanders, of Morton House, Lincolnshire, daughter of the late Samuel Sanders, Esq., of Gainsborough.
D'Arcy and Daly—On the 21st instant, at the Roman Catholic Church of Castledaly, county of Galway, by the Right Rev. Dr. Derry, Matthew P. D'Arcy, Esq., only son of John D'Arcy, Esq., D.L., of Raheny, county of Dublin, to Christina, daughter of James Daly, Esq., of Castledaly, county Galway.
Elwes and Stewart—At St. James', Piccadilly, Cary Charles Elwes, Esq., of Great Billing, Northamptonshire, to Caroline Henrietta, daughter of Major Stewart, of [illegible], and formerly of South Ockendon Grange, Essex.
Fane and Thornhill—At St. Stephen's, Paddington, John Augustus, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and the late Lady Ellen Fane, of Wormsley, Oxfordshire, to [illegible], daughter of the late Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Woodleys, same county.

DEATHS.

Adams—Grace Eleanor Josephine, daughter of Major Adams, R.M. College, Sandhurst.
Bonnes(?)—In London, Caroline, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Ellis Bonnes(?), of [illegible], Denbighshire.
Browne—June 21, after a short illness, Margaret, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Browne, Kilkenny College, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.
Butler—June 22, Mary Frances Butler, aged 18 years, eldest daughter of James Butler, Ardmore, Athy.
Chapman—In her 79th year, at Holywell, Oxford, Sarah Anne Chapman, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Chapman, D.D., formerly President of Trinity College, Oxford.
Gerty—June 20, at Lower Gardiner-street, Charlotte, the dearly beloved wife of William Gerty, Esq., in the 58th year of her age.
Goldworthy—April 2, at sea, on board the ship Surrey, Lieutenant Fitzthomas Goldworthy, late of the 72nd Regiment Bengal N.I., and Brigade Major at Lucknow, aged 31 years.
M'Cormick—June 20, at [illegible] House, Blackrock, in the 11th year of his age, J. G. M'Cormick, the beloved child of Mr. John M'Cormick.
Maddock—June 21, at Richmond-place North, aged 18 years, Margaret Jessie, the dearly-beloved daughter of W. Maddock, Esq.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—JUNE 25.
Morning Tide, 3-0. Evening Tide, 3-30.

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STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 19 0	Yearly	£1 6(?)
Half-yearly	1 4(?) 6	Half-yearly	0 13
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Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, Lawrence E. Knox, Esq., by Robert Gray Sexton—Monday, June 25, 1860.